

1924 EDITION

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION CONCERNING

THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA

AND THE
OPPORTUNITIES
OFFERED YOU
IN THESE PROVINCES

PRESENTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION
AND DEVELOPMENT,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
62-65 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W. 1

ANSWERS TO SOME SETTLERS' QUESTIONS

Question—Can anyone enter Canada?

Answer.—No! Canada guards jealously the gift of her citizenship and selects her immigrants, rejecting the criminal, the unfit, and the indigent, choosing those who are in good health, have monetary insurance against unemployment for some months, and are likely to appreciate the value of Canadian citizenship and uphold the British constitution.

Question—What classes of immigrants are most desired?

Answer.—Canada being a land of vast agricultural tracts, largely undeveloped, with comparatively few industrial areas, her urgent need is for the farmer and the farm labourer.

Question—What kind of government am I to expect?

Answer.—Canada is a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, consisting of nine provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and the Yukon territory. Its government is essentially democratic, characterized by that freedom and tolerance which mark British rule. The King, who is at the head of the Empire, is represented in Canada by the Governor-General, who is the connecting link with the Motherland. The Dominion Government, which formulates legislation, is composed of a Cabinet, House of Commons, and Senate. The powers of the parliaments of the various provinces are limited in authority to matters pertaining solely to the territory within their own confines.

Question—What educational facilities will my children have?

Answer.—Educational facilities in Canada are not surpassed anywhere. An excellent system of public and high schools exists in each province as well as modern colleges and academies, whilst the provincial and other universities are within the reach of any Canadian youth.

Question—Can I get employment on a farm in Western Canada?

Answer.—Any industrious person in good health and with some farm experience need not fear lack of employment, except perhaps during the winter months. There is a steady demand for farm help from 1st March to 30th November, and in many cases good men are employed by the year. Inexperienced farm hands should not, generally speaking, go out before March, and should seek advice as to destination from the local shipping agent, or from this office direct. Good farm hands receive fair pay. Immigration Halls are now available in Western Canada, situated at Winnipeg, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Athabasca, Edson, Peace River, Spirit River, Grande Prairie. There are also Halls at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John. Temporary accommodation can be obtained at all these hostels pending the permanent establishment of settlers. Food can be purchased cheaply outside, and cooked in the Halls.

Question—What is the rate of farm wages?

Answer.—It is dependent on the season, locality, and also ability. Good experienced help can usually command from \$40–60 per month with board. During the harvest season wages are higher.

Question—What are the opportunities of employment in cities and towns?

Answer.—This depends on your trade or profession and on local conditions. Our offices are kept posted on industrial conditions, and will be glad to furnish you with information at any time.

Question—When does spring farm work begin?

Answer.—About the middle of March. Most of the wheat seeding is done in April; oats, barley and flax are sown in May.

Question—When does harvest begin?

Answer.—In August. Threshing commences about the first of September and continues until late in the season. The hay crop is harvested for the main part in July.

Question—What is the usual snowfall?

Answer.—It varies in different parts of the country. In Southern Alberta there is seldom enough to make sleighing possible. In Northern Alberta and the more eastern provinces the snowfall is heavier.

Question—Is not the climate of Western Canada a big disadvantage?

Answer.—No. Those who live in Western Canada are the best judges of the climate, and few of them would consider moving either east or south. They consider the climate of the country one of its greatest advantages.

Question—I am a farmer, but have no capital. Will the Canadian Pacific Railway assist me?

Answer.—The company sells its land to settlers on very easy terms, but it realizes that to have a fair prospect of success the farmer should have a little capital of his own in addition to any assistance given him by the company.

Question—How much capital do I need to start?

Answer.—About \$600 will be necessary to give you a fair start. With a supply of farm implements and livestock it is possible to get along with less, but generally speaking the more capital a settler has the greater are his advantages.

Question—What are the prices of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs?

Answer.—All livestock generally commands a high price in Western Canada. Local markets fluctuate considerably, but returns are consistently profitable. (See page 55.)

Question—If Western Canadian lands grow good crops without irrigation, why is irrigation necessary?

Answer.—The Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise an area of over 750,000 square miles. This block of land is about 1,000 miles from east to west and 700 miles from north to south. In such a vast area there are differences of natural conditions, and the fact that irrigation is practised in one district is no argument against farming without irrigation in other districts. The chief advantages of irrigation are that irrigation increases production, gives protection against dry years, and encourages closer settlement than in districts where irrigation is not practised.

Question—What is the system of money used in Canada?

Answer.—The money system used in Canada is the decimal, one very easy of computation, there being one hundred cents in a dollar. Canadian chartered banks issue notes of \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10 and \$5 denomination, and Government currency consists of \$2 bills, \$1 bills, silver coins of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, and copper cents.

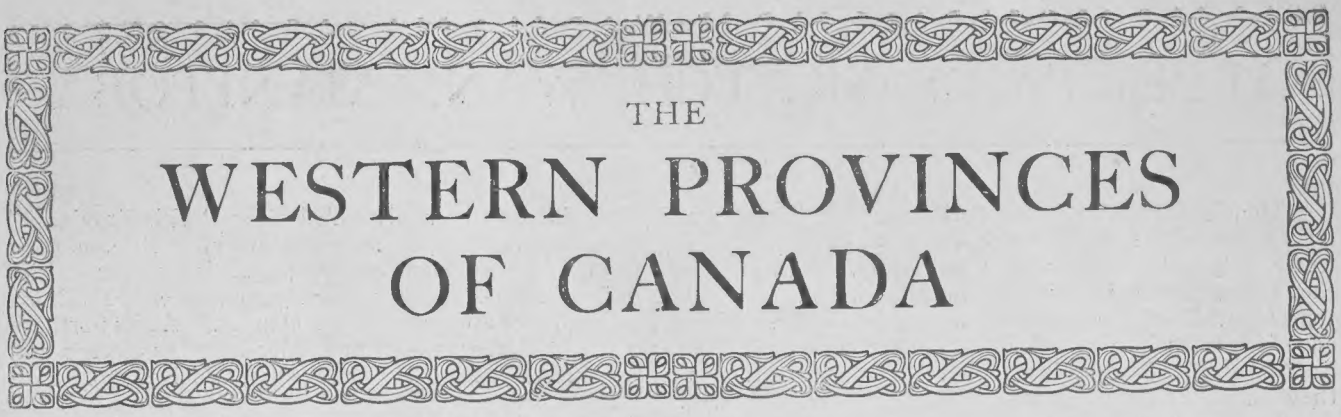
Question—How should I go about securing employment?

Answer.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has recently established a number of Farm Labour Service Bureaux, through which it is possible for suitable applicants, who can pay their own fare, to obtain definite employment, and so enable them to gain experience in Canadian methods prior to acquiring land of their own. These offices operate without fees and will give the utmost assistance to those seeking employment. A special Department is maintained at all the Bureaux for female applicants. Please apply at addresses given on back page of cover for application forms.

Question—Where can I get information about manufacturing and business opportunities in Canada?

Answer.—Write to one of the offices of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, for publication entitled "Business and Industrial Opportunities in Western Canada."

For additional information on any point apply to:—
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1,
Or to any of our offices in Great Britain.



THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA

The World's Greatest Field of Opportunity

The greatest of instinctive desires in the human race is the ambition to own a home with a piece of land about it. There is a sense of satisfaction and security in the very thought—a pleasant place of life anchorage, a harbour in old age, an inheritance to posterity. Most frequently, with the workers of the over-crowded countries of Europe, is this praiseworthy desire stifled or permitted to slumber unsatisfied through life, for the obstacles which confront the achievement seem verily insurmountable to the majority.

But here in Great Britain it must be remembered the process of shuffling and settling down has been going on for centuries and the population has long outgrown the land. On the outskirts of the same Empire, however, where new nations are in the building, there is nothing to prevent the accomplishment of such desire. Fertile lands, blooming plains, and smiling valleys in Canada await transformation into farms and homes at the productive hands of settlers.

For those not entirely satisfied with their present lot or their future prospects or those of their children, who think there may be something in looking to "fresh fields and pastures new" as an outlet for their endeavours, this little booklet has been prepared. Others have pointed the way from the British Isles, many of whom stand high in Dominion renown—Seager Wheeler, the "wheat wizard"; the Hill Brothers, the oat champions; and other well-known Canadian agriculturalists.

The land has been pioneered by them and such as them. No longer does the settler hew a home in a wild and pristine wilderness. He comes to a land that is still in the making, it is true, but where the first constructive stages have been accomplished ahead of him; a land of schools, churches, conveniences and the pleasures of social life; a land of comfortable living conditions in which, with reasonable assiduity, he can look to independence in a few years and a future of illimitable promise for his family.

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

The Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains, but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of France, Germany, Spain, and Italy.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 272,892,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage there were in 1920 only 34,129,890 acres under crop.

In the great area of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba the Canadian Pacific Railway owns some four and a half million acres of the finest land, most carefully selected before the incoming settlers had taken up the choicest parts, and it is this land which the Company now offers on terms which have never been surpassed in the history of colonization. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is not a land-selling organization in the ordinary sense of the word. Its chief business is to handle traffic, and in order to produce traffic it desires industrious, successful settlers located along its lines. For that reason it is able to give terms and assistance more favourable to the settler than is possible for any company which aims to make its profits simply out of the sale of land.

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO FARM

Although the greatest resource of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba is agriculture, the prosperity which has come to the farmer has opened many other profitable fields of business and labour. This booklet is intended for those who are seeking an opportunity of making a home of their own on the land, and we cannot go into great detail in explaining the other opportunities, but it may be said that no man who has health, industry, and good habits need be afraid of his future in Western Canada. For those who can command some capital there are many opportunities to start up in some profitable business in which they may have had experience. Canada is prospering, and it is the kind of prosperity which will continue because it is based on the universal need of the products of the farm.

With the rapid increase of farmers on the land must come an increase of business and professional men to serve them. Every new community calls for its quota of carpenters, plasterers, blacksmiths, caterers, implement, lumber and hardware dealers, grocers, general merchants, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. And the development of the country as a whole opens the way for men engaged in the grain trade, mining, lumbering, wholesale merchandise and manufactures suitable to the country, particularly flour milling and the industries connected with the livestock and meat trades. The field for women is as wide as it is for men. Western Canada is aggressive and liberal; it is willing to afford women in business and the professions a sphere of absolute equality with men. Women vote on all matters of Dominion, provincial and municipal legislation, and may sit in the Dominion and provincial houses on the same terms as men.

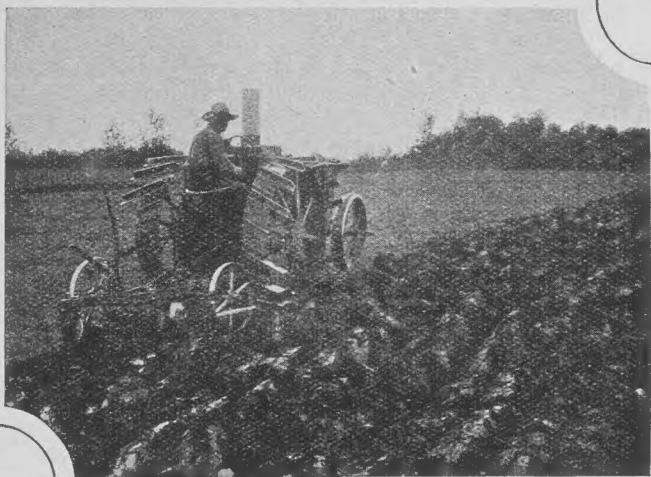
BUREAU OF INFORMATION

All who are interested in opportunities of a business or industrial nature should communicate with the Bureau of

Information, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, or to any of the offices of the Department whose addresses are shown on the cover. This Bureau undertakes to furnish, either directly or through its agents, authentic information regarding the natural resources of Canada and the opportunities for commercial and industrial development.

THE CLIMATE OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

One of the first questions asked by the home-seekers who may become interested in Western Canada concerns the climate. There has been a general impression which has been fostered by romances, and a popular opinion that has little foundation in fact, that the climate of Western Canada is so rigorous as to be a disadvantage to the country. As a matter of fact, the climate of these three provinces constitutes one of their greatest attractions. Anyone who will take the trouble to glance at a map of the world will observe that Western Canada lies in the same latitude as the virile white races of Europe, and there can be no question that the climate of the northern temperate latitude is more favourable to the development of healthy white races than are the more southern climes. The same may be said of the production of the cereals and food products required for the sustenance of white races, and nowhere are they produced so successfully as in these Canadian provinces. If the climate were not exceptionally favourable to farm operations, such yields as have been established in this territory for a period of years would be impossible. It is not denied that at times and places there is severe weather, although there is considerable difference in localities. Alberta and the south-western portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperatures than the more northern and eastern districts.



Breaking New Land, Central Alberta.



Farm House, Portage la Prairie.



Summer Fallowing, Central Alberta.



Seed-drill at Work.

This is due to the Chinook winds—warm south-westerly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the west of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, but by no means unbearable, or, for the most part, even unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry pure air makes the cold more bearable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions, there are numerous warm spells during this period.

The table following shows the mean temperature in Southern Alberta each month for a period of seven years :

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	8.90	13.20	13.80	34.27	11.31	7.00	16.95
February	18.50	11.10	17.40	14.30	24.21	24.30	4.82
March	31.65	26.30	32.30	16.40	26.58	24.03	27.18
April	44.35	38.00	41.90	44.94	30.59	40.89	36.55
May	46.95	49.00	47.80	52.10	46.99	49.00	50.43
June	56.10	55.90	61.50	59.48	55.66	61.60	61.40
July	63.30	66.70	62.60	64.41	66.91	64.20	62.30
August	60.00	61.30	62.50	64.74	64.10	62.00	64.00
September	53.00	54.50	54.40	53.35	53.00	49.50	57.40
October	40.00	41.50	46.16	31.95	42.50	48.90	46.25
November	32.25	44.60	32.77	22.32	31.20	22.60	33.30
December	12.00	8.60	29.20	18.23	21.90	13.00	13.57

Lest it be argued that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory, we give below also the mean temperature at Brandon, Manitoba, for the same period :

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	13.00	9.80	4.06	10.10	- 6.90	10.00	- 1.00
February	1.16	6.80	.09	4.30	3.00	8.80	4.30
March	7.70	20.30	28.00	9.30	14.10	14.90	23.50
April	34.77	32.10	41.05	37.70	27.70	35.00	41.80
May	48.90	47.10	46.01	55.70	42.80	51.80	53.40
June	56.20	58.10	60.08	65.20	58.40	65.90	63.80
July	66.80	67.20	60.06	66.80	62.40	68.70	63.40
August	60.10	62.20	60.04	64.80	64.80	63.70	65.50
September	52.10	55.10	46.09	52.70	54.80	53.80	55.90
October	35.80	31.80	42.03	29.70	43.80	43.60	41.00
November	24.10	33.40	26.01	12.80	23.40	20.20	27.70
December	- 1.60	6.30	10.00	- 5.20	7.60	10.00	- 0.90

THE CROPS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are noted for the first-class quality and the heavy yields of the crops on their farms. This applies not only to the leading cereal crops but to the fodder and root crops as well. The greater part of the land under cultivation is, of course, sown to grain, and while the grain area is steadily increasing, each year also shows a proportionately greater area being sown to fodder and root crops.

The high quality of the grain of these three provinces is recognized in all large wheat-consuming centres, and the reason is not hard to seek. It is a well-known fact that the farther north wheat can be matured the better is its quality for milling purposes. This is largely due to the long period of daylight during the growing season, while another factor is the extremely fertile soil. Exhaustive experiments have shown that the percentage

of gluten in the wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is much higher than in wheat grown elsewhere on the American continent.

Whenever hard spring wheat has been shown at any of the leading international agricultural exhibitions during recent years, the first, second and third prizes and the sweepstakes have invariably been awarded to a farmer from one of the three Prairie Provinces of Canada. Farmers of these three provinces have been equally successful in their exhibits of oats, and have made a superior showing with barley and flax to any state in the Union against which they have competed.

Space will not permit of an enumeration of all the successes farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Canada have had with their grains at international exhibitions, but a few of them ought to be mentioned to show that the claims of these provinces regarding the high quality of their crops rest on a solid foundation.

One of the earliest successes with grain grown in Western Canada was made more than twenty-five years ago, when wheat grown in the Peace River Valley in northern Alberta captured the first prize at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. At the big land and irrigation show held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, in November, 1911, the three leading prizes for the best sample of hard spring wheat grown in the North American Continent were won by farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the first; W. J. Glass, of Macleod, Alberta, the second; and Thomas Maynard, of Deloraine, Manitoba, the third prize. The wheat that won the first prize weighed six and a half pounds per bushel above the standard, and was taken from a field that had yielded from seventy and one-fifth to eighty and two-thirds bushels to the acre.

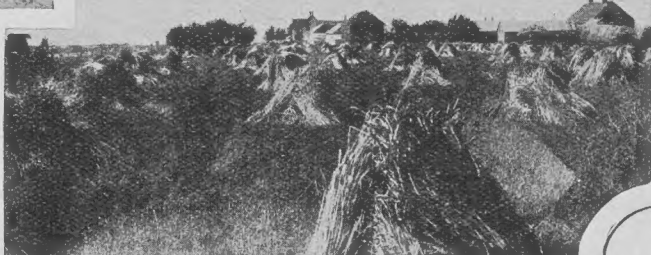
Since then farmers from these three provinces have carried everything before them when showing their grains in competition with that grown in other parts of the American continent. In 1912 the first prize for wheat went to an Alberta farmer, for oats to a Saskatchewan farmer, and for barley to an Alberta farmer. The first prizes for wheat and oats and the majority of the prizes for other grains offered at the leading agricultural shows in the United States have come to farmers in the Canadian Prairie Provinces each succeeding year wherever they have been allowed to compete. The farmers of these three provinces have also been successful in capturing the premier prizes for many other crops in competition with farmers in the United States. In recent years first prizes have been won for potatoes, field peas, corn, rye, alfalfa, timothy, sweet clover, parsnips, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, mangel wurzels, cauliflowers, squash, watermelon and so on.

With such results as these there cannot be any doubt about the superior quality of the grain and other crops grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. An idea of the high average yields of the grain in these three provinces will be gained by a comparison of the yields of the different parts of the British Isles and of the leading grain growing states of the Union. It must be remembered, however, in comparing the yields of the different parts of the United Kingdom that farming is carried on more intensively there than on the other side of the Atlantic and that the areas planted to grain in Western Canada are considerably larger, while the cost of production is correspondingly smaller.

The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is also one of first importance to intending settlers. The following table (on page 11) shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Brandon, Manitoba, for twelve years.



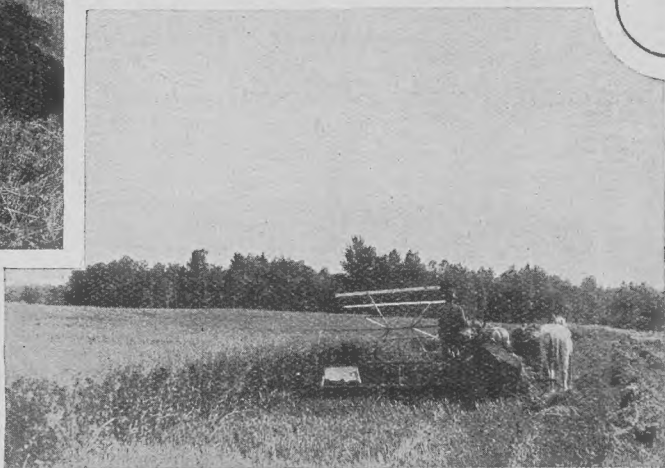
Threshing Scene, Southern Alberta.



A Farm near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.



Harvesting, South Saskatchewan.



Reaping, Lloydminster District, Saskatchewan.

	Lethbridge.	Brandon.
1911	20.04	26.03
1912	21.30	18.04
1913	17.38	12.00
1914	17.36	16.79
1915	17.27	18.18
1916	24.61	20.98
1917	11.95	11.20
1918	7.62	15.25
1919	12.28	17.76
1920	14.05	19.83
1921	13.61	23.71
1922	11.54	17.34
Average for twelve years	15.50	17.79

Lethbridge and Brandon have been chosen for the foregoing statistics as Dominion Government reports have been kept at the Experimental Stations there for a long period of years. The average, however, will apply generally to the country as a whole. It is true that rainfall at Lethbridge is considerably less than in Central Alberta and many parts of the other provinces, as there is an area of comparatively light precipitation in Southern Alberta.

It must be said that there are large areas in Southern Alberta where the rainfall drops below the average quoted. These areas of light rainfall have called into existence a number of irrigation enterprises, notably those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company along the main line of the railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district. These irrigation areas are districts of delightful climate and great fertility of soil, and only awaited the application of water, which engineering skill made possible. They are rapidly becoming the greatest alfalfa growing and stock-producing territories of Western Canada, and are well adapted to all forms of intensive farming.

Healthfulness.—The open character of the country, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunshiny days, and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. Nowhere in the world will a healthier class of children be found than in Western Canada, and the state of health of the children is, perhaps, the best indication of the suitability of a climate for white settlement. The spring and autumn are periods of delightful weather, and the summers, while warm, have not the excessive heat and exhausting humidity which render life almost unbearable in so many southern latitudes.

Handling the Grain Trade

Although the livestock and other products of Western Canada amount to many millions of dollars annually, the principal product is grain, and a few words explaining how the grain traffic is handled will be of interest to the intending settler before proceeding to deal in detail with the grain production of the country.

In Canada the practice is to sell all grain according to grades established by law. Inspectors, who are appointed by the Government, decide the grade of the grain passing out of the country. The Board of Grain Commissioners, whose headquarters are at Fort William, Ontario, have general charge of the grain business of the country. They are Government appointees, and in the performance of their duties must themselves comply with the rules governing the grain trade generally, and must see that the law is observed by all concerned in the grain business of the country.

Most of the grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled through elevators located at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' organizations assisted by the Government, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points are terminal elevators maintained at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, and large Government storage elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss, whether through dishonesty, unfairness, or financial embarrassment of the dealer.

Grain prices in Western Canada are dependent upon the world market.

The farmer may load his grain through an elevator, or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator, he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

Some idea of the increase in grain production in the three Prairie Provinces may be gained from the following approximate figures for the years 1903 and 1923, showing the development in that period. Figures shown are bushels:

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
1903 ...	56,147,021	47,215,479	10,448,461	884,000
1923 ...	446,775,000	354,476,000	62,445,000	21,258,000

Storage Capacity.—To take care of such an immense production of grain requires storage facilities in proportion. Elevators are found at every country market place, and these, with the large terminal storage elevators already mentioned at the head of the Great Lakes have now a capacity of over 150,000,000 bushels. Eighteen years ago—in 1905—the total was only 50,000,000 bushels.

FLOUR MILLING

Flour milling is an important and rapidly growing industry. Nowhere in the world can a finer quality of milling wheat be obtained, and the other conditions required by the miller, such as cheap power and first-class transportation, are also found in Western Canada. The result is that a steadily increasing quantity of Canadian wheat is ground in the country and exported in the form of flour both to European and Oriental markets. The development of this industry is of great importance to the farmers, as it affords another outlet for their wheat, and also supplies them with mill by-products for stock feeding. The flour mills and oatmeal mills of the country now grind a very considerable part of the wheat and oat crops.

Average Yield Per Acre for Ten Years

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
All Canada	19.29	35.28	28.02	11.37
England.....	31.49	40.55	32.55	—
Wales.....	27.71	35.21	30.73	—
Scotland	39.79	38.40	35.31	—
Ireland.....	37.12	50.00	42.86	—
United States	13.20	29.90	25.20	8.60
Alberta.....	19.73	39.21	27.24	9.55
Saskatchewan	16.04	34.37	25.80	8.85
Manitoba.....	18.05	37.05	27.31	11.25
Minnesota.....	13.50	30.80	23.60	9.70
Iowa.....	15.50	32.80	26.80	10.30
North Dakota.....	11.20	26.70	20.10	8.20
South Dakota.....	11.90	26.80	21.40	8.50
Kansas.....	9.60	24.80	17.40	6.70
Nebraska.....	12.90	26.00	21.60	8.60
Wisconsin	17.60	33.20	28.00	13.40

Fodders and Roots.—The greater part of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are well adapted for the culture of fodder and root crops. Many farmers, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, are content to rely upon the rich native grasses to feed their stock, although with the increasing settlement of the country the more progressive ones are going more and more into diversified agriculture, growing tame fodders on greater areas each year. Alfalfa, brome grass, timothy, rye grass, corn, sunflowers, vetches, clover, and field peas are the chief cultivated fodder crops.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa (Lucerne) is now recognized as one of the principal crops in Western Canada. It is becoming the staple crop in the large irrigated areas in Southern Alberta, where two or three cuttings, with yields averaging from three to five tons to the acre, are taken each year after the crop has been properly started. It is also grown on lands that do not require irrigation in various parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan the Government has encouraged the growth of this valuable crop by awarding liberal prizes to successful growers.

Timothy.—Timothy is another crop which is grown very successfully both in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta and in the districts of greater rainfall in other parts of the Canadian Prairies. From two to three tons of timothy to the acre are grown, and yields as heavy as four tons to the acre have been reached.

Clovers, Vetches, etc.—All kinds of clovers thrive well and are very productive in the Prairie Provinces. Red Clover, white clover, alsike clover and sweet clover are the principal varieties grown, according to the suitability of the soil and the amount of moisture. Red, white and alsike clover are re-grown extensively under irrigation in Southern Alberta. Field peas and vetches also do well, giving large yields of a very nutritive fodder.

Oats and Barley.—These are very important fodder crops. In addition to the crops that are allowed to mature as grain, large areas of oats are planted every year to be cut green for fodder. For fattening cattle and hogs the farmers of Western Canada consider there is no better food than their oats and barley. The value of oats and barley for finishing beef animals was well exemplified at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in 1912 and 1913, when Manitoba steers finished on these grains won the Grand Championship of the American continent.

Corn and Sunflowers.—The corn belt is gradually extending farther north and already excellent crops of corn are being grown in the Southern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Two years ago a Manitoba farmer—John Hamilton, of Kelwood—won the first prize for North Western Dent corn in competition with corn growers from all over the United States. At the Dominion Experimental Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, the average yield of corn has been from seventeen to twenty-six tons to the acre during the past few years.

But the need for corn is not so great in the Canadian Prairie Provinces as it is farther south. Something has already been said about the value of oats and barley for finishing livestock, while as an ensilage crop sunflowers have proved to be highly satisfactory. This crop, which has been demonstrated to be the equal if not the superior to corn in feeding value, is a very hardy crop in Western Canada and yields heavily, from fifteen to thirty tons to the acre being average returns. Sunflowers are being grown extensively in all parts of the three Prairie Provinces,

and to take care of this valuable crop silos have been erected on hundreds of farms during the last two or three seasons. This crop promises to revolutionize the dairy and livestock industries of Western Canada.

Roots and Vegetables.—All varieties of roots and vegetables usually grown in temperate climates are grown successfully in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Most farms now have their gardens, some, it is true, being only large enough to supply the household needs, but others are large enough to give a surplus for marketing. There is a big field for the farmer who gives attention to the vegetable garden. This field will increase with the rapid settlement of the country, and the growing of vegetables, especially on farms conveniently located to the larger centres, should become one of the most profitable branches of farming. Potatoes of a high quality and yielding heavily are grown in all parts of these provinces. The practical absence of the potato bug and other pests that limit yields in many other countries is a great advantage to potato growers in Western Canada.

Sugar beets can be grown successfully in all three Provinces. In the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta they have been proved to be a very successful crop, and as the facilities for handling them increase there is no doubt that a very important industry will be built up.

Asparagus, beans, peas, beets, carrots, turnips, early and late cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, sweet corn, celery, parsnips, garden peas, radishes, tomatoes, pumpkins and squash are among the vegetables that are successfully grown in the Canadian Prairie Provinces.

Fruit Growing.—Fruit has not been grown in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to any great extent, largely because farmers have been mainly occupied with their grain and stock interests. Those who have devoted some attention to fruit culture, however, have established the fact that the smaller fruits can be grown successfully and on a commercial scale.

Currants, raspberries, strawberries, Saskatoons, gooseberries and similar fruits grow wild, and when placed under cultivation yield many profitable crops. Many farmers now have fruit gardens sufficient for their own requirements, and some are making a good business by supplying nearby markets. The small fruits raised in these provinces have an excellent flavour and are much in demand. The farmer who sets out a fruit garden, taking care to plant a windbreak and giving the plot proper cultivation, can not only supply his own needs but add a considerable item to his income on the side.

Trees for beautifying the farm, providing shelter and wind-breaks, and eventually fuel, are easily grown, saplings being provided free from the government nurseries, and many farm homes in the older settled districts, which were originally located on absolutely bare prairie, are now completely sheltered in magnificent groves of trees.

Beekeeping.—Although the production of honey in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is steadily growing, there is plenty of scope for a considerable extension of the industry. There are few places where beekeeping cannot be carried on profitably. At all the Government experimental farms large quantities of honey have been produced annually for a number of years. White and alsike clovers have been the principal sources of the honey on all these farms with the exception of that at Lethbridge, where the large fields of alfalfa grown under irrigation are rich in nectar.

In Manitoba great strides have been made in beekeeping since the formation of a beekeepers' association two or three years ago. In 1920 there were 921 beekeepers in the province,

with approximately 15,000 colonies of bees, and nearly a million pounds of honey is being produced annually. The Prairie Provinces of Canada have everything needed for the growth of the industry except the bees and the beekeepers—the climate is favourable, there are plenty of nectar laden plants, while the market for the product is the best on the North American Continent.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING

Before the Prairie Provinces had become famous for the growing of grain, they were favourably known for their wide ranges upon which immense herds of cattle and horses grazed all the year round. Alberta and Saskatchewan were then described as the "Stockman's Paradise." The abundance of nutritious grasses, the pure water and healthful climate combined to ensure the raising of strong, healthy animals. Though these large ranges have, for the most part, since been broken up, their place has been taken by thousands of smaller farms, each with its own little herd. The result is that the aggregate stock interests of these provinces are now far greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

The governments of the three provinces fully recognize the importance of the livestock industry, which makes for greater permanency of agriculture and greater profits in the long run than exclusive grain-growing. They have, therefore, given great encouragement to the industry in many ways. Prizes are offered at the provincial livestock shows, assistance is given to farmers in the purchase of cattle and sheep, pure bred sires are placed at the disposal of farmers at small cost, and in many other ways the livestock industry is fostered. The Canadian Pacific Railway has always been active in directing the attention of the farmer to the importance of livestock raising, and in assisting him to make a proper start. Other organizations—agricultural societies, boards of trade, banks and, in many cases, organizations expressly formed for the purpose, likewise have been and are still active in encouraging increased livestock production.

Horses.—The draft horse is very much in demand in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Tractors have by no means displaced horses in the work on the Prairie farms, nor are they likely to do so in the future. The supply of horses in many districts is often unequal to the demand, and the quality of the local animals is such that they have gained a reputation abroad as well as at home. Endurance, lung power, clean bone, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases are qualities for which the horses raised on the Prairie farms are noted and which they were able to demonstrate in an effective manner in France during the war.

Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires and Belgians are among the chief breeds of draught horses that are favoured by Prairie farmers, who in many cases have earned reputations far beyond the boundaries of these provinces for the high class of animal they are breeding. In Southern Alberta is one of the largest horse ranches in the world. On this ranch are more than three hundred pure bred Percherons. The brood mares are never stabled, and, except in very rare cases, are never fed anything but what they can pick up on the native pasture winter and summer. At different times several horses from this ranch have been purchased by well-known breeders in Great Britain. Animals of the various breeds named have carried off honours both at the local fairs and at fairs in other countries, one of the latest successes being the Grand Championship for Clydesdales at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in December, 1920, and again in 1921, which was won by "Wee Donald," a fine stallion owned by L. Weaver and Sons, of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

The number of horses in the Prairie Provinces in 1920 was estimated at 2,038,284. The Prairie farmer who makes it a point to have a few horses for sale each year has every reason to be pleased with the prospect.

Beef Cattle.—The visitor or new settler is invariably struck with the high quality of the cattle on the farms of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The policy which the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and organizations like the Canadian Pacific Railway, have followed of encouraging the use of pure-bred breeding stock to raise the general quality of the herds has been one of the reasons for the fine cattle on these farms. Another has been the encouragement and assistance afforded by the system of annual fairs, held at various points in the three provinces, by demonstration trains, by the agricultural schools and colleges, and by the various livestock and similar associations. But these and other forms of encouragement, valuable as they have been, could have availed little had not the country been blessed with a favourable climate, a fertile soil producing an abundance of nutritious grasses and other fodder crops, and a plentiful supply of pure water—the prime conditions on which the success of the cattle industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is based.

The opportunities open to the farmer who wishes to combine cattle raising with grain growing are particularly favourable. He has a country here where land can be acquired at a low cost and on very easy terms, and where great quantities of coarse grains and fodders are cheaply produced. On the grain farm the immense quantities of straw which are available after each harvest can be utilized to advantage along with other crops in feeding cattle.

At Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton large and up-to-date stockyards have been established, where the farmer can forward his cattle for sale at the prevailing market prices. Cattle that require finishing can also be obtained, and farmers who have a surplus of fodder available on their farms have found the purchasing of stockers and feeders at the stockyards and finishing them a profitable business. Some idea of the magnitude of the business carried on by these stockyards may be gathered from the value of the cattle handled through the Calgary stockyards in 1919, which was computed at upwards of \$21,000,000. The city of Calgary is also the home of the largest individual cattle auction in the world. This sale, which takes place in April of each year, and sales of a similar kind which are held at other centres, are important factors in improving the quality of the herds and increasing the distribution of the best breeds of cattle throughout the three provinces.

Dairying.—During the last few years considerable progress has been made in the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The three provinces vie with each other in the production of a quality of butter that is acceptable to the leading markets of the world. It is not very many years ago since butter had to be brought into many parts of these provinces from outside districts, but the story is a different one now, for in addition to manufacturing sufficient quantity for home consumption, there has been a fair surplus for export during the last few years. All butter for export is graded by the official inspectors of the Provincial Governments, and realizing that there is always a demand for the best, the governments have encouraged farmers to pay particular care to the quality of the cream they forward to the creameries.

In 1920 the value of the dairy products of Alberta reached \$34,000,000, of Saskatchewan nearly \$22,000,000, and of Manitoba \$16,000,000. The same year fifty-three creameries were in operation in Alberta, forty-seven in Saskatchewan, and fifty-three in Manitoba. The total output of butter of the three

provinces in 1920 amounted to about seventy-six million pounds. The home market absorbed the greater portion of this quantity, but several million pounds also found a ready market in the larger cities of Eastern Canada, in the cities on the Pacific Coast, and in Chicago and New York, where it met with considerable favour. Several consignments were also made to the British market.

Each of the Provincial Governments gives liberal assistance in the establishment of creameries of groups of farmers. Wherever conditions warrant the establishment of a creamery loans are granted for the purpose to the farmers interested. The creameries are subject to the control of the farmers, but under Government direction. At the end of every month each farmer receives credit for the cream he has delivered to the creamery, a cash advance is paid to him at once and a cheque for the balance is sent to him as soon as the product is sold. Co-operative creameries, under Government supervision, have been a valuable factor in promoting the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces and have resulted in the manufacture of butter of an exceptionally high standard, commanding the best prices in the open market.

Although more attention has been paid to the production of butter, the manufacture of cheese has not been neglected, and in many districts the output of this valuable article of food is steadily increasing.

An excellent market for milk and cream is also afforded by the cities and towns scattered throughout the three provinces. The price paid to farmers in Western Canada for their milk and cream is usually higher than it is in older settled countries where the more expensive lands also make the cost of production higher.

Sheep.—There is undoubtedly a great future for the sheep-raising industry in the Prairie Provinces. Farmers here who have had experience with the raising of sheep in other parts of the world maintain that in no other country are conditions more favourable. The industry has not, however, advanced to the same extent as the cattle industry, for instance, partly, no doubt, owing to the unfavourable conditions for the marketing of wool which existed up to a few years ago, and also to the difficulty in getting sheep in large numbers. These disadvantages are being steadily overcome, however. The formation by the farmers of local wool growers' associations for the collection of wool and a national co-operative selling organization has greatly improved the marketing conditions, while the Provincial Governments have assisted farmers to obtain sheep by importing them from other countries and selling them at cost to farmers on easy terms of payment. In 1920 two and a half million pounds of wool were produced in the province of Alberta alone, and were sold through the Co-operative Wool Company at an average price of forty cents or approximately 1s. 8d. per pound.

The demand for mutton in Western Canada is far greater than the supply and is constantly increasing. The home-grown article is much better than anything that can be imported and commands a good price. All the well-known breeds of sheep, suitable to the temperate zone, do well in the Prairie Provinces.

An example will illustrate the kind of profits that many farmers in the Prairie Provinces have been making with sheep during the last few years. In 1915 one hundred range ewes

and three pure-bred rams were purchased at a total cost of \$1,110 and taken to a farm at Scott, in the west central part of Saskatchewan. The flock was wintered in a straw shed, a frame structure being made in the following summer. Two more ram lambs were afterwards purchased at a cost of \$100, making a total cash outlay for stock of \$1,220. On 1st November, 1918, the flock was valued at \$2,740, while the proceeds from the sales of wool and mutton since the purchase of the stock amounted to \$2,485. In other words, the value of the investment grew from \$1,220 to \$5,225, or an increase of more than \$4,000 in three years.

Swine.—Taking into consideration that hogs can be raised in the Prairie Provinces of Canada as economically as anywhere on the American continent, there is generally good money in raising these animals. Farmers have clearly demonstrated that their fields will produce large crops of alfalfa, the "king of hog fodders," oats, barley, rape and roots of all kinds as cheaply as anywhere. There is also on most farms an abundance of by-products, which make very valuable food for hogs, but which would often go to waste if hogs are not kept. The feeding of at least a few hogs is an economical proposition on most farms. The practical absence of hog diseases, a healthful climate, and, as a rule, an abundance of pure water, also make for the success of the industry.

Poultry.—It is generally conceded that the primary conditions for successful poultry raising are reasonable mildness of climate, abundance of sunshine, and dryness of atmosphere. These conditions are all present in the highest degree in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The climate is exceptionally favourable to successful poultry raising. Throughout the year there is an abundance of sunshine, and there are very few days, either in summer or winter, when the hens cannot take exercise out of doors at some time during the day. In March, April and May the rainfall is comparatively light, making conditions for rearing the very best for all kinds of poultry. Since this is the hatching season, the poultryman has ample opportunity to get the young stock past the danger point before the intervention of wet weather, which is often injurious to the young birds. With fourteen to eighteen hours of sunshine during the summer months, the chickens have the best of chances to reach maturity.

While the profits to be made in poultry raising are such as would tempt the specialist to engage in the business exclusively, the greatest development in the Prairie Provinces of Canada will, no doubt, be amongst those engaged in mixed farming. Screenings and other waste products from the grain crops can be turned into cash by means of a flock of chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys. In this way there is practically no outlay, the revenue being as good as so much found money.

Farmers have a cash market for all their surplus eggs and poultry. Poultry killing stations and cold storage plants are in operation at all the larger centres, and prevent the markets from being swamped. Turkeys, which do exceptionally well in the Prairie Provinces, are sent to the Pacific coast cities in large numbers every year. Egg grading stations have been opened at several points, and a reputation is being created in outside markets for eggs of a uniform size and first-class quality.





ALBERTA



Alberta is the most westerly of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Its southern boundary adjoins the State of Montana; its western boundary is the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which it follows in a north-westerly direction to a point on about the same parallel as Edmonton, when the boundary leaves the mountains and continues due north to the 60th parallel, which is the northern boundary of the province. Its eastern boundary is the 110th meridian west from Greenwich, which is also the western boundary of the sister Province of Saskatchewan. The Province of Alberta comprises an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of Petrograd; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English Channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of Germany and the middle of Central Europe just south of Vienna.

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 161,254,800 acres of land.

According to Dominion Government estimates there are some 105,000,000 acres of agricultural land in this province. Of this enormous area, somewhat more than nine million acres were in crop in 1921; in other words, only about nine per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been brought under the plough.

None of the other Prairie Provinces presents the variety of climatic and geographical features to be found in Alberta. The topography of the country ranges from the vast, level, treeless plain to the wildest and grandest mountain scenery. The climate of the southern and south-western portions of the province is the mildest in Canada, with the exception of some parts of British Columbia. In the district lying southward from Calgary the snowfall is so limited that sleighs are seldom used.

The Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, including the great foothill country which extends towards the plains some fifty miles farther than the mountains proper, and which has become famous as the home of the ranching industry, are included in Alberta for nearly 400 miles in a north-westerly direction. The slopes of these mountains, as well as many of the foothill valleys, are heavily covered with timber, and a great forest reserve has been created by the Dominion Government to guarantee the preservation of these forests. The policy of the Government is to maintain for all time a vast forest reserve which will afford a permanent supply of building material to the settlers of Alberta, and at the same time constitute a reservoir, storing up the heavy snowfall of the mountain region to be distributed over the plains by the natural agency of wind and rain or by the artificial means of irrigation. Many mountain rivers come down from these wooded slopes, and exert a very great influence upon the country which they traverse. They water fertile valleys which are rapidly becoming centres of close population. They bring down the logs of the lumbermen to railway connections, where towns spring up and sawmills provide labour for the working man, and fuel and lumber for the settler. They make available an enormous supply of water for irrigation purposes. They provide beautiful sites and ample water supply for cities and towns, and it is worthy of note that all the larger cities in Alberta are located on fine rivers; and these rivers, with their scores of mountain tributaries, afford a region of unmixed delight for the sportsman and angler.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS

The greatest natural resource of the province is, of course, its immense area of fertile farm land; but aside from this there are resources which in themselves are capable of supporting a very large population, and which are of prime interest to the intending home-maker. The province has forests of great value and extent, which support an important lumber industry. Great coal properties have been opened up; in 1920 the coal production of the province exceeded 7,000,000 tons, and is steadily increasing; hitherto unexploited deposits of natural gas have been tapped; the existence of oil of altogether exceptional quality has been established; great beds of merchantable clays and shales have been uncovered and factories erected for their manufacture; and the development of all these natural resources means not only a convenient supply of the various commodities used by the farmer, but also a large and profitable market at his door for his grain, hay, cattle, hogs, mutton, poultry, butter, milk, eggs, roots, vegetables and small fruits—in fact, everything capable of being produced on the Alberta farm.

Although Alberta has all these varied resources, it is her fertile farm lands which are the basis of her present and future prosperity. They vary from open prairie to more or less heavily wooded districts, and the soil, which is very rich and deep, ranges from a light chocolate to a heavy loam. Its fertility is evidenced by the record of crops shown (see table page 21). With all these enormous resources and undeveloped opportunities the

population of Alberta at the present time is estimated to be only 600,000. It is truly a country where the land is calling out to the homebuilder to come and occupy it and partake of its riches.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta During the Period 1903-1923.

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield bushels	Average per acre
Spring Wheat.....	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65
	1913	1,310,000	30,130,000	23.00
	1923	5,872,201	146,805,000	25.00
Winter Wheat	1903	3,440	82,418	23.95
	1913	202,000	4,242,000	21.00
	1923	84,260	2,317,000	27.50
Oats	1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95
	1913	1,639,000	71,542,000	43.65
	1923	1,846,247	87,697,000	47.50
Barley	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51
	1913	197,000	6,334,000	32.15
	1923	383,508	12,081,000	31.50
Flax	1903	830	7,753	9.34
	1913	105,000	1,155,000	11.00
	1923	15,000	128,000	8.50

LIVESTOCK IN ALBERTA

Long before Alberta's fame as a grain-growing country had become established it was recognized as the home of the rancher and stockman. The remarkable nutrition of the prairie and foothill grasses, the pure water and the moderate climate combine to favour the livestock industry. The foundations of many very comfortable fortunes have been laid by Alberta ranchers and farmers engaging in the livestock business.

The opportunity of the farmer who wishes to combine stock raising with grain growing is particularly favourable. Land on which great quantities of coarse grain and fodders are cheaply produced can be obtained at low cost and on easy terms. Many farmers are able to turn their straw piles and other waste products to good account by winter-feeding stock for the large ranching companies. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs all do well in Alberta. The following table shows the numbers of the various kinds of stock in the province during the four years from 1919 to 1922 inclusive:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Horses	800,380	741,851	916,510	863,316
Milch Cows ..	336,596	305,607	423,838	392,037
Other Cattle .	1,247,448	1,050,334	705,148	626,151
Total Cattle .	1,584,044	1,355,941	1,854,202	1,653,042
Sheep	364,498	383,424	523,599	263,366
Swine	345,858	286,556	574,318	623,188

See page 15, Livestock and Dairying.

The Peace River Country

The Peace River Country of Northern Alberta is often termed the Last West, where yet there exist wide stretches of virgin, fertile, agricultural lands which may freely be filed upon as homesteads by incoming settlers. It is a region of tremendous extent which by nature of its remoteness and inadequacy of communication, no less than by the necessity of waiting the development of the areas to the south of it, was slow in making its true value known, but one which in the space of a few short years has proved itself beyond dispute and is in universal favour as attested by the influx of settlers it witnesses each year.

HOW IT IS REACHED

The Peace River Country is penetrated by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway which runs north from Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake and then westerly to McLennan, the junction point with the Central Canada Railway, taking the trains right through to Peace River town. From McLennan the line goes west as far as Spirit River with the line graded west to the British Columbia boundary, the entrance to the Pouce Coupe district. From Spanish River a branch line runs to Grande Prairie city, the centre of the famous Grande Prairie district. The city is 406 miles from Edmonton.

CLIMATE

The country has a wonderful climate of moderating influences. Winters are crisp and clear, summers dry and balmy. Blizzards are unknown, and throughout the winter months the Chinook winds blowing from the Pacific through the mountain passes periodically remove the snow and bring back a summer temperature. The summers are remarkable for their long days and short nights, there being almost continual daylight for three months. The long hours of sunshine, productive of the finest crops, are followed by cool nights conducive of the most comfortable rest.

NATURE OF LAND

The nature of the land in such an extensive area naturally varies greatly. A large portion of the country is sparsely wooded with willow brush and small and medium-sized poplar. There are some patches of open prairie. This diversity provides openings for the pursuit of all phases of farming, grain growing, mixed farming, stock raising, dairying and others. Grazing areas produce an abundance of luxuriant grasses, and the coulees and valleys of the rolling country provide admirable shelter. There is no manner of farming which cannot be followed profitably and is not pursued successfully at the present time.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

It may be broadly stated that all crops which can be grown farther south in the province are capable of as successful production in the Peace River Country and this makes a healthy and substantial aggregate. The growth of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals, as well as roots and vegetables, is equal to that of any other temperate climate. Grain sown early in May ripens about the middle of August, thus avoiding the early frosts. The rapid growth is due to the long hours of sunshine

in the summer months, for from 1st June to 1st September there is from sixteen to twenty hours sunshine daily. A total crop failure has never been known in the Peace River Country.

The prize grown wheat of the Chicago World's Fair as far back as 1893 was grown in the Shaftesbury Settlement, fifteen miles from Peace River Crossing.

Henry Robertson, one of the pioneers of the Grande Prairie district, has never had a crop of less than 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, whilst his returns have recorded as high as fifty. In 1921 his twelfth consecutive bumper crop returned him nearly eighteen thousand bushels.

A thresher in the Lake Saskatoon section in 1921 in seven days' operations on various farms recorded an average yield of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre over all. One field of marquis yielded 60 bushels to the acre. An oat field returned 197 bushels to the acre, and a barley field 71 bushels.

VEGETABLES AND GARDEN PRODUCE

By actual test and lengthy experience the land of the Peace River country is well adapted to the growing of large crops of the best vegetables. The average yield of potatoes is 400 bushels to the acre, and yields of 500 bushels are not uncommon. Carrots, beets, onions, celery, cabbage, garden peas, tomatoes, lettuce, radish, turnips, squash, and pumpkins give large and satisfactory crops and properly matured vegetables.

GROWTH OF SETTLEMENT AND CULTIVATION

The Peace River Country at the present time is the Mecca of thousands of settlers, who throughout the summer months pour into the country from various points along the railroad. The great favour with which the region is regarded, and an indication of its prosperous status, is evidenced in the rapidly increasing cultivation. In the year 1906 there were less than 500 acres under cultivation. In 1913 one man alone had 900 acres sown. Last year there were between 175,000 and 200,000 acres, tributary to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railroad, under crop.

1923 HARVEST

The following are a few reports just received as pamphlet is going to press, showing the results of the 1923 harvest:—

Barons.

A. Hughes, threshed 1,400 bushels from a 28-acre field, or 50 bushels No. 1 wheat per acre.

Lacombe.

J. M. Banantyne had a yield of 63 bushels of wheat per acre. This wheat was of the Red Bobs variety, weighed 64 lb. to the bushel, and graded No. 1.

Cayley.

Mr. Sutermeister had 60 bushels of No. 1 wheat per acre on a 20-acre field of summerfallow land.

McLeod.

C. G. Coote harvested 1,835 bushels of wheat from 25 acres, or 73 bushels per acre. His average yield over all is better than 60 bushels per acre, his neighbours are threshing from 52 to 68 bushels of wheat per acre.

Vulcan.

Isaac Jacobson threshed an average of 60 bushels No. 1 wheat per acre on 45 acres of land.

J. Levington had 200 acres of wheat which yielded 52½ bushels per acre.

Ensign.

John Switzer had 54 bushels wheat per acre on 75 acres of summerfallow.

F. Cloutier had 40 bushels wheat per acre on 50 acres stubbled in, and 90 bushels oats on 25 acres.

Consort.

Williams Bros. bought a farm in 1921, and it is reported that this year's crop paid for the land and all expenses.

Millet.

C. G. Scott had a yield of 16 tons of silage to the acre from Red Dent and Gehu corn, and expects 60 bushels of corn per acre.

Olds.

F. S. Grisdale, director of the Agricultural School, reports a yield of 105 bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat on a 1-acre experimental plot, 27 acres of barley yielded 70 bushels per acre, and on another 10-acre field another variety yielded 80 bushels per acre.

Bull Creek.

Wilfred Watson had a yield of 40 bushels wheat per acre on 70 acres.

Butze.

L. Fatmer had 41 bushels of No. 1 wheat per acre.

Killarney Lake.

J. Semple had 70 bushels of oats per acre.





Poultry Raising, Alberta.



A Small Flock, Western Canada.



Farm Horses at Rest, Alberta.



Pigs, Western Canada.



In the Park Country, Central Alberta.



SASKATCHEWAN



Saskatchewan lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the meridians of 102 and 110 degrees west from Greenwich. The southern border is the International boundary, the dividing line between Canada and the United States. South of Saskatchewan are the States of North Dakota and Montana; east of it is the Province of Manitoba; west of it is the Province of Alberta, and on the north it is bounded by the unorganized North West Territories. Its greatest length is 760 miles and its width on the south is 393 miles. At the middle it is 300 miles wide; at the northern boundary it has a width of 277 miles. The area of this great quadrangle is 250,650 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles are water. The land surface contains 155,092,480 acres. Of this immense acreage, less than 23,000,000 acres were under crop in 1920.

For grains, fodder crops, roots and vegetables, the soil of Saskatchewan could hardly be improved upon. As in all areas of the extent of this province, there is a great variety in the class of soil, though practically all districts are very desirable for agriculture. The colour ranges all the way from a light chocolate to deep, black loam, and the texture from a heavy to a rather light loam with a slight mixture of sand. Large and profitable crops are grown on all classes. The subsoil is clay, generally underlaid with a clay, sometimes mixed with gravel. Almost without exception the soil is rich, deep, and fertile.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Saskatchewan is pleasant and exceedingly healthy. The temperature during the summer frequently rises to between 90 and 100 degrees; but the heat is tempered with a never failing breeze, and the nights are cool and refreshing even after the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight during the summer months is greater here than in the more southern latitudes, and the clear healthful atmosphere is particularly invigorating and refreshing. The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsurpassed in any part of the world. The winters are cold, but usually bright and clear, and there is none of the dampness and humidity which render the cold unbearable in the British Isles.

Saskatchewan, like Alberta, has the great advantage of receiving most of its rainfall during the growing season. The average annual rainfall is not heavy, but as two-thirds of it generally comes between April and September, the growing crops receive more actual rainfall than in many countries with heavier annual precipitation. In the south-western portion of the province irrigation is employed to a considerable extent, but elsewhere all ordinary crops are grown without artificial watering.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GRAIN PRODUCTION

More than fifty per cent. of the wheat grown in Canada is produced on Saskatchewan farms, but it has been proved that conditions in the province are just as favourable to the raising of all kinds of livestock as they are to grain growing. The raising of livestock, especially beef cattle, was extensively followed long before the grain-growing possibilities of the province were recognised. Though the immense ranges of the past have become, to a great extent, a matter of history, they have been succeeded by thousands of farmers each with his own little herd, with the result that the aggregate stock interests of the province are now very much greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

Saskatchewan's grain production for the last five years is shown in the following table, but the splendid average yields

will be better appreciated by comparison with the average yields of the leading grain-growing districts of the United States, as shown in the table on page 12 of this handbook.

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Average per acre
Wheat	1919	10,587,363	89,993,685	8.50
	1920	10,061,069	113,135,274	11.20
	1921	13,556,708	188,000,000	13.75
	1922	12,332,297	250,167,000	20.25
	1923	12,790,984	259,017,000	20.25
Oats	1919	4,837,747	112,157,000	23.10
	1920	5,106,832	141,549,000	27.70
	1921	5,681,522	170,513,000	30.00
	1922	5,098,104	179,708,000	35.25
	1923	4,238,031	197,068,000	46.50
Barley	1919	492,586	8,971,000	18.20
	1920	519,014	10,501,500	20.25
	1921	497,730	13,343,000	26.75
	1922	636,456	18,511,000	29.00
	1923	640,402	20,013,000	31.25
Flax	1919	929,945	4,490,000	4.80
	1920	1,140,921	5,705,000	5.00
	1921	426,849	3,230,000	7.50
	1922	426,177	4,079,000	8.75
	1923	465,653	5,239,000	11.25

The following table, showing the number of the various kinds of livestock in Saskatchewan in the years 1919 to 1922, indicates the importance of the livestock industry to the province:

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Milch Cows ..	374,062	354,507	421,706	456,006
Other Cattle .	1,005,501	969,555	552,617	541,449
Total Cattle .	1,379,563	1,324,062	1,563,323	1,602,786
Sheep	146,911	160,918	188,021	191,937
Swine	432,367	321,900	432,776	563,069
Horses	1,078,452	939,805	1,169,278	1,143,502



Canadian Pacific Railway Demonstration and Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

Battleford.

Wm. Nodwell had a yield of $1,042\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat from a 15-acre field, or $69\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Traynor.

Bob Walker had 23 bushels of flax per acre on 23 acres. Wm. McKinley had 42 bushels of wheat per acre.



Stocking Alfalfa Hay on the Central Farm, Van Horne Colony, August 1919.



Corn, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

North Battleford.

C. Quentin had 1,165 bushels of oats on $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or $112\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Superb.

W. A. Nesbett had 114 bushels of oats per acre on 150 acres. John Wright had 31 to 47 bushels of wheat per acre.



Dairy Cattle, Strathmore, Alberta.



MANITOBA



Manitoba is the oldest and the most eastern of the so-called Prairie Provinces of Canada. The first agricultural settlement in the district now comprised in the Province of Manitoba was made under the leadership of Lord Selkirk in 1812 in the Red River Valley near the site of the present City of Winnipeg, but Manitoba assumed little importance as an agricultural possibility until 1878 when the first railway entered her boundaries. In 1882 the Canadian Pacific Railway ushered an area of prosperity into the province. Agriculture has been successfully practiced for more than 30 years, and the information that will be presented to you in the following pages can leave no doubt that Manitoba is particularly well adapted by nature for agriculture, embracing in the term mixed farming in all its branches. Manitoba, as originally created into a province, comprised only 13,500 square miles area. This has been increased from time to time and is now 253,720 square miles, or about the same as Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Manitoba is bounded on the east by Ontario, on the north-east by Hudson Bay, on the north by the North West Territories, on the west by the Province of Saskatchewan, and on the south by the States of Dakota and Minnesota, and lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It is in the same latitude as the British Isles. Edinburgh is farther north than the present settled parts of Manitoba.

Climate of Manitoba.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Old residents of the province are unanimous in their declaration that they prefer the Manitoba winter to the winter of the British Isles or the Eastern Canadian Provinces. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff, fodders of great variety and luxuriance.

Grain Growing in Manitoba.—"Manitoba Hard" Wheat has gained a pre-eminent place among the milling wheats of the world, and its position is assailed only by the "No. 1 Hard" and "No. 1 Northern" of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Spring wheat is grown almost exclusively in Manitoba, although in recent years some attention has been given to winter wheat with good results. The soil and climate of Manitoba are also admirably adapted to the production of oats, barley and flax, the total yearly crop of each of these, with the exception of flax, running into many millions of bushels.

Manitoba's grain production for the last five years is shown in the following table, but the splendid average yields will be better appreciated by comparison with the average yields of the leading grain-growing districts of the United States, as shown in the table on page 12 of this handbook.

Year	Average yields per acre			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1919	14.25	31.25	19.25	9.00
1920	13.90	30.75	21.00	7.90
1921	11.15	22.27	18.87	8.83
1922	19.25	40.25	29.75	11.00
1923	13.25	28.00	26.25	10.50

These figures tell their own tale. They show that, year in and year out, Manitoba produces a better average crop than any of the grain-growing states of the Union. Other crops than those specified are also grown very successfully.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING IN MANITOBA

That the climate of Manitoba is favourable for livestock of all kinds has been the testimony of farmers and stockmen since the province was first settled. The exceptional amount of bright sunshine all the year round is one of the most important features, as it is well known that bright clear weather is a big factor in stock growing. It is a matter of record that stock in Manitoba can be turned out and fed on the natural pastures from May of every year and can usually remain out on these pastures until November 15th before requiring prepared fodder.

For generations farmers and stockmen on this continent believed that corn was an absolutely necessary ingredient in the feeding of first-class cattle. That idea was rudely shaken in 1912, when a Manitoba bred and fed steer, entered at the International Stock Show at Chicago, carried off the Grand Championship from a host of famous competitors from all parts of the United States. That steer had never seen corn. The following year, 1913, at the same show another Manitoba steer of the same type and bred by the same man—J. D. McGregor, of Brandon—carried off the Grand Championship again.

Both soil and climatic conditions are admirably suited for horse raising. The contour of the country is such as to enable colts to reach maturity without developing unsoundness, which is so prevalent in more hilly countries. The abundance of pasture and forage of every description suitable for horses that can be grown in Manitoba brings the cost of production down to a lower level than in older settled countries.

Dairying in Manitoba has greatly increased in volume in the last five years. Up to three or four years ago Manitoba was importing creamery butter. Last year Manitoba exported one hundred and fifty-three carloads of creamery butter, weighing 3,800,000 pounds.

The same reasons as make all other branches of livestock breeding in Manitoba profitable apply to hog raising. The cheapness of the land on which hogs can be raised is one big factor; the immense crops of feed that can be grown on this cheap land is quite as important and, in the long run, will be even more important as land prices increase. Apart from these big advantages, it has been proved by actual experience that the country is particularly well adapted for hogs, that the climate is favourable and that wintering presents no real difficulties. Added to all this is the steady market, which becomes better from year to year and will be at its best in the next few years, owing to the great demand for Canadian ham and bacon which has developed in Great Britain.

Sheep raising is a branch of the livestock industry that can be said to be still in its infancy in Manitoba, but that it has a great future is the belief of everyone who has made any study at all of its possibilities. The number of sheep in the province is increasing rapidly; farmers who have given sheep a fair trial are, without exception, increasing the size of their flocks; while their neighbours who have watched their success are acquiring

small herds. The results may be seen from the fact that the amount of wool marketed in Manitoba in 1920 was more than double that marketed five years ago.

The fact that for two years in succession beef steers raised in Manitoba captured the Grand Championship at the International Livestock Show at Chicago is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of Manitoba livestock. It proves that with the grains, fodders, water and climatic conditions of Manitoba it is possible to produce beef steers as good as the best of those raised in any of the famous corn states, or in any other part of the world for that matter.

The table below shows the number of cattle, sheep, swine and horses in Manitoba from 1919 to 1922 inclusive:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Milch Cows	227,872	221,785	251,799	252,245
Other Cattle	553,899	536,189	269,921	221,653
Total Cattle	781,771	757,974	817,759	740,740
Sheep	146,911	160,918	131,361	111,964
Swine	432,367	321,900	224,704	235,214
Horses	379,356	356,628	419,789	374,632



Cattle near Highwood River, Alberta.



Interior of Durness School,
South-west of Lloydminster.



Alberta University, Edmonton.



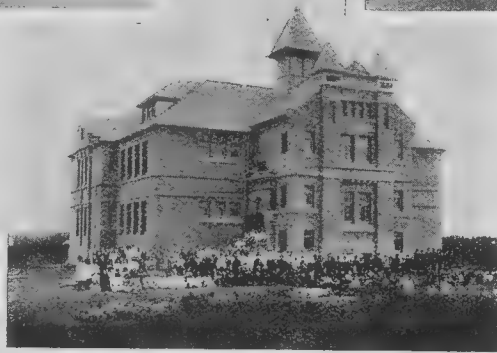
Brada School,
Battleford.



Meoto School, Battleford
District, Saskatchewan.



Normal School, Calgary,
Alberta.



School at Red Deer, Alberta.

GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. NEW and EXTRAORDINARY TERMS OF SALE have been inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and are set forth herewith.

THE NEW TERMS

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers the pick of its Western farm lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta on a long-term amortization plan of easy payments. Under the plan all you pay down is 7 per cent. of the purchase price, with free use of the land for the first year, the balance in 34 equal annual instalments; the first of such annual instalments falls due at end of second year. The annual payments are figured on the basis of 7 per cent. of the balance of the cost of the land; for example, if you purchase 160 acres costing \$3,000, approximately £600, your down payment will be \$210, approximately £42, and your total payment each year thereafter will be \$195.30, approximately £39. At the end of 34 years you will get clear title to the land, unless, of course, you wish to pay for it sooner, which is your privilege. Nowhere else can you find such a farm offer to-day.

WHAT IS AMORTIZATION ?

The word "amortize" is derived from the Latin word "Mors," meaning death. To amortize a contract, therefore, means to "put to it death." Long term amortization means to "put it slowly to death"; and the surprising fact is that the ordinary bank interest rate of 7 per cent. will kill off the interest and principal in 34 years. It does not mean that the farmer pays 7 per cent. for 34 years and then principal becomes due. The principal never falls due, but is "killed off" by small payments each year. At the end of the period the purchaser has NOT ONLY PAID THE INTEREST BUT THE PRINCIPAL AS WELL—has wiped out the original purchase price.

WHAT AMORTIZATION DOES FOR THE FARMER

Under the terms of ordinary land contracts the larger payments occur during the early years of the agreement—that is, when the farmer is most pressed for working capital. Many farmers know what it is to lie awake at nights wondering how they are going to meet such payments. Amortization changes this condition entirely. Payments being small and equalized over the life of the contract, relieve the strain on the farmer's mind and the drain on his resources. The fear of foreclosure no longer haunts his mind.

WHY THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER ?

This extraordinary offer is made by the Canadian Pacific Railway in order to settle its remaining farm lands and it puts within reach of all the outstanding opportunity to own their own farms on the very easiest possible terms.

You will doubtless wonder at the liberality of this offer which is now made to get settlers for the Canadian West. It may also strike you that if the opportunity there is so great, the country should soon settle itself without such special inducements. The truth is that the natural resources and opportunities ARE settling Western Canada rapidly, yet not so fast as the Canadian Pacific Railway desires it to be settled. You must bear in mind that the settling of Western Canada is the project of a GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM and not the enterprise of a land company. It is our purpose to get settlers not merely to dispose of the lands. Every new settler means bigger crops, more freight and passenger traffic

to the railway and, therefore, every effort is made to get more and more settlers of the character that make for the substantial and wholesome development of the country.

It should be clear to you that no ordinary land company could exist and offer such terms on rich, virgin, vigorous land as are contained in this offer. These terms will permit you to use the greater part of your capital for farm improvements, better livestock, farm equipment, home comforts, etc. These terms are made for the farmer's benefit—no land under such terms will be sold to speculators.

NO TAXES ON IMPROVEMENTS

Taxes are moderate, and there are no taxes on livestock, buildings, improvements, implements, or personal effects. Good markets, modern schools, roads, churches, and amusements make farm life in Western Canada desirable and attractive.

THE FARM YOU WISHED TO OWN IS NOW WITHIN YOUR REACH

This is your chance to get out of the rut, and if it looks deeper farther ahead put your affairs in order and go to Western Canada this year. Don't say a few years hence, "I wish I had gone there ten years ago." An equal opportunity to obtain a foothold on one of the world's most fertile spots and grow with it to prosperity and happiness may never come to you again.

YOU CANNOT BUY UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE

The Canadian Pacific does not sell land except to persons who have actually inspected, and expressed their satisfaction with that land, and it is therefore necessary for the intending settler to proceed to Canada as early in the season as possible. The Canadian Pacific Railway will not undertake to select the land for him, but will provide every facility, so that when he has decided on a likely neighbourhood he can have an opportunity of choosing his farm.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES

The most convenient method for British settlers is to join one or other of the conducted Canadian Pacific land parties which are scheduled to leave Liverpool and other ports during the spring and summer months. There are no extra charges made over and above the ordinary transportation rates, and the settlers on arrival at certain convenient centres are driven from the nearest station, free of cost, to the available lands.

Arrangements are made for the convenience and comfort of these land parties, which are accompanied by experienced conductors, for whose services no charge whatever is made. Dates of sailings, cost of journey, and rates for shipment of settlers' effects or other goods will gladly be given upon application.

Before proceeding to Canada the intending settler should endeavour to make himself acquainted with the general conditions in the three Prairie Provinces by calling or corresponding with—

The Manager,

Department of Colonization and Development,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65 Charing Cross,
London, S.W.

WHERE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HAS LAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Although the Canadian Pacific Railway has land available for settlement in various parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, most of the farm land that the Company now has for sale is included in three large blocks, which may be described as the Lloydminster and Battleford block, the Calgary and Edmonton block and the Irrigation block.

The Lloydminster and Battleford block lies north of the main line of the Canadian National Railway, part of the land being in Saskatchewan and part in Alberta. The Calgary and Edmonton block comprises a large area of land lying between the Calgary and Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, bounded, roughly speaking, by the Canadian National main line on the north and the Central Alberta Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway on south. The Irrigation block is in Southern Alberta and covers an area of 3,081,265 acres extending about one hundred and fifty miles by 40 miles eastwards from the city of Calgary, and intersected by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the same distance. Since each of these large areas of land has peculiar characteristics of its own, a brief description of each of them and of the farming opportunities each district offers is given in the following pages.

The Lloydminster and Battleford Block

A country offering better prospects of success to the man of limited capital and wishing to engage in mixed farming than that included in the area known as the Lloydminster and Battleford block would be difficult to find anywhere in the world. Its fertile soil, which, when cultivated, yields large crops of grain and other crops and which in its native state is covered by a heavy growth of nutritious grass, wild peavine and vetch, providing abundant pasture in summer and fodder in the winter. Its innumerable creeks, streams and small lakes ensuring a supply of pure water at all seasons; its invigorating climate; the clumps of trees and brush interspersed throughout the district, which give shade for the stock in summer and shelter in winter; and the low cost of the land—all these are conditions favourable to successful mixed-farming operations.

The Lloydminster and Battleford Districts may be said to lie between the North Saskatchewan and Battleford rivers in Alberta, extending from the town of Innisfree on the Canadian National Railway for about 130 miles into Central Saskatchewan, and including in this province the country several miles north and south of the North Saskatchewan River. The general character of the land throughout this large territory varies from

open flat and undulating prairie to slightly timbered or park land, interspersed with creeks, streams and small lakes. South of the railway, towards the Battle River, the country is nearly all open prairie, although there are small groves of poplar in places, but to the North and extending to the North Saskatchewan River, the poplar and willow bluffs are more frequent. The open prairie stretches are smaller here, but sufficient land for immediate cultivation can be found on nearly all sections, while the poplar and willow trees, in addition to offering shelter and shade for stock, provide fuel, poles for fence posts, etc., which represent considerable saving to the settler.

The soil is a rich black loam from twelve to twenty-four inches in depth, underlaid with clay sub-soil, but varying in places to a chocolate loam top soil and sandy clay sub-soil. The latter areas are limited, however, and the prevailing character of the soil is deep black loam of great fertility. The summer climate is ideal for the growth of vegetation, while the winter climate is healthful and invigorating both for man and beast. With an average annual rainfall of about eighteen inches, the greater part of which can generally be relied upon to come during the growing season, and with such soil, grains, vegetables and other crops grow rapidly during the long days of the summer months and reach maturity before the advent of the fall frosts.

As already mentioned, the main line of the Canadian National Railway runs through the whole territory, the towns of Lloydminster and North Battleford being the principal stations. Lloydminster is situated about 160 miles east of Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and 200 miles west of Saskatoon, the largest city in Central Saskatchewan. It lies exactly on the boundary of the two provinces, the railway station being in Alberta and the post office in Saskatchewan. Surrounding the town are the farms of a group of British settlers who arrived in the country several years ago with but scant knowledge and equipment for pioneering. Here, as a result of the inherent productiveness of the soil, and of their own persistence and energy, these settlers have established one of the most prosperous communities in Western Canada.

North Battleford is situated about one hundred miles east of Lloydminster and about the same distance from Saskatoon. It is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway, and also the terminus for the line to Prince Albert and for another line running north-westerly through an excellent mixed farming country towards Athabasca in Alberta. It is one of the seven cities of Saskatchewan and has a population of 5,000. The city operates its own electric lighting plant as well as its water and sewage systems.

Generally speaking, mixed farming is followed throughout the Lloydminster and Battleford districts. The country is well suited for the growing of grain and fodder crops, dairying and livestock raising. Normal wheat yields run from twenty to fifty bushels to the acre, oats from fifty to one hundred and ten bushels, and barley from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre.

Several fine herds of pure-bred Holsteins and Ayrshire cattle are owned by farmers in the district. The beef cattle consist mainly of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. The country is well suited for sheep, and many excellent flocks are to be seen.

The quality of the grain grown in these districts may be gathered from the number of prizes farmers here have gained, both at the provincial fairs of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and at International Shows. Foremost among these prize winners is, of course, Seager Wheeler, who was born in the Isle of Wight, and who for many years has been farming near Rosthern—on the border of the Battleford district in Saskatchewan—something of whose achievements at the leading international agricultural shows has already been mentioned in this booklet. Some of the most coveted trophies for grain have likewise been won in the Lloydminster district, including the \$1,500 cup for oats, which was won three times in succession by J. C. Hill and Sons, of Lloydminster, in open competition with farmers in the United States and Canada, and the Brackman-Ker cup, presented by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company for the best milling oats in Western Canada. The latter cup was won three times in succession by C. H. Barrett, who also farms near Lloydminster.

The country is ideal for dairying. The abundance of pure water, the large quantities of succulent fodder that can be grown at little cost, the cool summer nights, and the assurance of good markets for the produce, make dairying an attractive branch of farming in the Lloydminster and Battleford districts. At various points throughout the country are creameries to which farmers can deliver their cream and receive credit for the value of its equivalent in butter. The steadily growing butter output of the creamery at Lloydminster is now between twenty and thirty thousand pounds yearly. At North Battleford is one of the largest creameries and cold storage plants in Saskatchewan. An idea of the growth of the dairying industry in this district may be gathered from the fact that in 1919 the North Battleford creamery produced 177,880 pounds of butter, an output greater than that of the previous year by thirty per cent., while in 1920 there was a further increase of more than ninety per cent. over the quantity produced in 1919, the total production of butter at this creamery for 1920 being 344,000 pounds.

The conditions which make this country so favourable for dairying also make it well suited for livestock raising generally. The raising of beef cattle, of sheep, either for wool or mutton, and of swine, are certain to become very important branches of farming in these districts. In fact, settlers there already possess considerable numbers of these farm animals, but the total, though great, is comparatively insignificant to the numbers that the country might support. Many farmers also have herds and flocks of pure bred animals, and these with the generally favourable conditions of climate, food and water, ensure the raising of high class livestock. Horse raising, too, is being successfully carried on by many farmers in the district.

Farm lands in these districts, suitable for all phases of mixed farming, can be bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway, at prices averaging about eighteen dollars (approximately £3 14s.) an acre.

In another part of this booklet the opinion of a successful settler in the Lloydminster and Battleford block is given. This letter has been taken almost at random from a considerably greater number, all of which tell a similarly inspiring tale of the opportunities that this great country offers.

The Calgary and Edmonton Block

The area of land known as the Calgary and Edmonton Block extends from about thirty to forty miles west of the Calgary and Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—from which it takes its name—in Central Alberta. The Block may be said to begin at a point about half way between the thriving cities of Calgary and Edmonton and extends as far north as the latter city. The country is gently rolling, a succession of ridges alternating with slight depressions, and is freely interspersed with creeks, streams, ponds and lakes. There are sufficient trees everywhere to give the landscape a pleasing appearance. The uncultivated land is covered with a rich, rank growth of long grass, wild peavine, vetch and a wonderful variety of wild flowers.

The soil usually consists of a rich, black, vegetable loam, varying from twelve to thirty inches or more in depth. In places this changes to a somewhat sandy loam still nearly black; in other places to a lighter chocolate-coloured loam, and occasional areas occur of light sandy loam of comparatively low fertility. This last-mentioned soil would be considered very fair in most countries. Areas of this kind are limited. However, most of the soil throughout the country is deep black loam of great fertility. The sub-soil is usually clay, but this is also subject to some local variations.

BEEF, MILK, PORK, MUTTON AND WOOL PRODUCED CHEAPLY

Though large crops of wheat and other grains are grown throughout the district, mixed farming and dairying are generally followed by the farmers. Owing to its rich soil and favourable climatic conditions, affording absolute assurance of good grazing and ample winter feed, this part of Central Alberta is highly favourable for animal husbandry, and is one of the best mixed farming countries in the whole of Canada. Indeed, many farmers formerly from the United States say it is the best on the American continent. It is frequently said that this land is too good to grow wheat on, so suited is it for the cheap production of beef, milk, pork, mutton and wool. There is scarcely any limit to the ultimate value of land such as this. That is the reason why in Edmonton more interest is taken in the expansion of the operation of packing plants and creameries than in the volume of grain shipments; and it accounts for the development of the creameries and stockyards at the stations along the line. But grain elevators are to be found there as well.

IDEAL HOME SURROUNDINGS

With a climate which farmers already settled there claim to be the best on the continent, both summer and winter, its rich black soil, its pleasing landscape of wood and vale, stream and lake, this part of Central Alberta is a fine country to live in, an excellent country for farming and an ideal country in which to make a home. The men like it, the women like it, and the children like it.

A low temperature is registered at times in winter, but the farmers generally find this season agreeable; vastly more so than those who have never been in Alberta seem to believe. These cold periods are not of long duration, and bright dry weather generally accompanies the cold. "Park country" is the name by which these lands are locally described; but they are not all wooded. Open spaces of prairie, ready for the plough, varying from forty to a thousand acres or more in extent, are frequent. The country has really to be seen to be appreciated.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

In this territory the Canadian Pacific Railway has about a quarter of a million acres of land which is open for settlement. The low prices at which these lands are for sale and the easy terms place them within reach of those with only a moderate capital. The terms enable the farmer to pay for his land as if he were paying rent, and to become the owner of his land within a comparatively few years. These lands comprise the last large area of mixed farming lands the Railway Company has for sale in this part of Central Alberta, and when they are disposed of it will be possible to secure a farm home in Alberta only at prices greatly in advance of those at which the land is now offered.

These lands are now being sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 an acre, and averaging about \$18 (approximately £3 14s.) per acre.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Irrigation Block

In Southern Alberta the Canadian Pacific Railway has developed the largest individual irrigation project on the American Continent. It has an area greater than the total irrigated area in either Colorado or California. Surveys originally made by the Dominion Government determined that for about 150 miles south-easterly from Calgary, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and lying between the Bow River on the south and the Red Deer River on the north, was a district admirably suited to irrigation. The soil was deep and fertile, easily cultivated, and, generally speaking, without obstruction of any kind; the land lay in gentle slopes to the north-east, affording the natural flow necessary for irrigation, and to provide easy disposal of surplus water; and sufficient water was available in the Bow River to ensure that irrigation should be carried on for all time. The Bow River rises in the Rocky Mountains, where it is fed by eternal glaciers. It is not dependent upon rainfall; the hotter the season, the greater is usually the flow of water. High water is experienced during the hot months of June, July and August.

The feasibility of irrigating this immense area lying along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was naturally of great interest to the Company, and after weighing all local conditions—soil, climate, water supply, engineering features, altitude, etc.—and obtaining the most expert advice, the Company finally undertook the development of this area as an irrigation project. Its aim was to create a rich and productive farming community.

The Block contains irrigable and non-irrigable areas, and offers to the settler an opportunity to engage in mixed farming under the most ideal conditions. Here can be secured side by side, in the same quarter section, land lying above the canal system for the grazing of livestock, and irrigable land for crops such as alfalfa, clovers, grains, vegetables, etc., requiring abundant moisture. All crops give greater returns under irrigation in this part of Alberta, but the increase is most marked in the case of alfalfa and all other forage crops, vegetables and small fruits. For farm uses there is a never failing supply of water which insures crops when the seed is placed in the ground, while the problem of a constant supply in every pasture for the use of stock is also solved. Combination farms in the Block may be regarded as one of the best agricultural farms on the American Continent.

THE WATER SUPPLY

Those who have had experience in other irrigation countries know that the really vital thing is the water supply. For an irrigation project water is just as necessary as land. The supply must be sufficient, and it must be administered under laws which protect the settler. In these respects the Canadian system is, perhaps, as nearly ideal as it can be made. The water, in the first place, belongs to the Government of Canada. It is not owned by the provinces, so there can be no confliction of laws and no clashing of authority.

In Canada, when it is proposed to establish an irrigation district, the Canadian Government must be notified of the proposed scheme, showing the area affected, the source from which the water is taken, etc. The plan is then investigated by irrigation experts employed by the Canadian Government. Records extending over a long period of years show the amount of water which flows in all principal streams at low water, and from these records the Government engineers determine whether there is sure to be always sufficient water to supply the needs of the proposed district. If, after full investigation has been made, it is found that there is plenty of water, and that other conditions are favourable to irrigation, the Government grants a licence for the use of the water required. The Government always leaves itself a safe margin; it does not allow all the water in a stream to be appropriated, but holds back a safe reserve, so that under no circumstances can there be a shortage of water.

This, in a few words, is an outline of the Canadian System—the system under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is authorized to use water for irrigation purposes. The water for the Irrigation Block, as has already been stated, is taken from the Bow River, a mountain-fed stream which is not dependent upon rainfall for its flow. It rises in a wild mountainous region—a region of national parks and forest reserves which protect them from the conditions which in other countries have sometimes seriously affected the amount of water flowing through the rivers.

The farmer pays a maintenance fee, but does not pay a water-right tax. The water is free from the Government and no charge is actually made for the water; the charge is for the maintenance of the system. Under the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company this charge does not exceed \$1.25 an acre yearly.

SOIL AND CLIMATE

The soil in the area embraced in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Block is all of an unusual depth and varies from a sandy to clay loam in nature. The predominating soil being of medium texture, either clay or sandy loam, and always of good depth, with ample water-holding capacity, the irrigator is troubled neither with the necessity for frequent irrigation found on the shallow soils of some districts nor with the baking and crusting of the surface common to the heavy soils of others.

The topography of the district may be said to be gently rolling, with an average general slope of approximately ten feet per mile, and lends itself readily to irrigation. But the soils of the district are not only well adapted to irrigation because of their topography, texture, depth, water-holding capacity and freedom from rocks and hard-pan, they are usually fertile as well. The climate of Southern Alberta being neither humid nor arid, but semi-arid in nature, there has been sufficient rain to grow a dense mass of buffalo grass on the prairies for centuries, but insufficient precipitation to wash or leach the mineral

plant foods from the soil. These soils, therefore, contain both the high nitrogen content of the humid soils and the high mineral plant food content of the arid soils, which makes an ideal combination and a most fertile soil that will withstand years of cropping.

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION

Apart from water and soil, the vital element in farming is climate; and in this respect Southern Alberta, where the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation enterprises are, is particularly fortunate. Perhaps no other part of the North American continent has a climate so suitable for agriculture, and so healthful, invigorating and enjoyable for residents, as is found in Southern Alberta. The irrigated areas of Southern Alberta are on about the same latitude as the north of France and south of England. Just as the warm Gulf Stream tempers the climate of north-western Europe, so do the warm Chinook winds, blowing from the Pacific through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, temper the climate of Southern Alberta. The country is one of pleasant temperatures; never too hot; occasionally cold, but not for long periods; with clear skies and bright sunshine winter and summer, with very little snowfall (sleighs are seldom used in Southern Alberta) and a varying amount of rainfall which comes mostly in the growing season.

But although Southern Alberta is an ideal irrigation country, it must not be supposed that it is a desert or arid. There is a considerable difference in rainfall in different parts of the country and in different seasons. Some years there is enough rainfall over the entire country to grow good crops by natural means—by dry farming methods—in other seasons the wet districts have little enough rain and the drier districts must depend upon irrigation for successful crops. Irrigation in Southern Alberta is thus a kind of crop insurance, and is supplementary to the natural rainfall. One thing has been positively proved in Southern Alberta—wherever there is sufficient moisture heavy crops are obtained. The years 1915 and 1916, for instance, were unusually wet, so that the whole country shared the benefits which would otherwise have been limited to the irrigated areas, and in these two seasons Southern Alberta produced the largest grain crops ever grown on the North American continent. The soil and climate are right, and only moisture is needed to assure a prosperity which very soon places the new settler in a position of independence and on the high road to wealth.

The effect of irrigation in dry seasons is well demonstrated by the results obtained in the Lethbridge Irrigation District in 1919 and 1920—two of the driest seasons ever experienced in Southern Alberta. From 82,230 acres of land to which water was delivered in the summer of 1919, crop returns averaging \$54.71 to the acre were obtained, while the following year the value of crops harvested on 79,650 acres of irrigated land averaged \$49.30 to the acre.

Such returns obtained over a large area, on which both good and bad farming methods were followed, are further proof of the productiveness of the soil in Southern Alberta when water is intelligently applied. As will be seen, the figures of 1920 are somewhat lower than those of the previous year. This is due to the lower prices for farm products prevailing at the later date and not to smaller crop yields. Farming on these irrigated lands would prove profitable even if prices were to go still lower than they are now, because with the water at his disposal the farmer has the means of ensuring good crops every year independently of the natural rainfall. The Lethbridge District is the most advanced of the irrigation systems of Southern Alberta, and has therefore been chosen to illustrate the crop possibilities on irrigated land here. This district is, however, by no means fully

developed as yet, and it is estimated that its crop production could be increased at least 50 per cent. without difficulty.

The value of irrigation as a means of increasing crop yields is also demonstrated by the field tests which have been conducted on irrigated and non-irrigated land at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge for a number of years. The average yields of some of the most important crops over a period of eleven years up to and including the summer of 1918 are shown in the following table:

	Irrigated, Eleven-Year Average. 53 bushels.	Non-irrigated. Eleven-Year Average. 30 bushels.	Increase on Irrigated Land. 23 bushels.
Wheat	108	70	38
Oats	78	43	35
Barley	41	27	14
Peas	487	237	250

In 1919 and 1920—the two exceptionally dry seasons already mentioned—the increased yields on irrigated land were even more striking, as the following shows:—

Increase in wheat per acre due to irrigation	29 bushels.
" oats	71
" barley	42
" peas	14
" potatoes	252

In all cases (except potatoes) the results were obtained from plots of one-sixtieth of an acre. On this account the yields are higher than they probably would have been had the fields been larger, but the comparative results are no doubt the same. That is to say the percentage of increase due to irrigation is about the same as would have been the case on larger fields. On the irrigated land the grain crops were grown on land that had raised a hoed crop of some kind the year previous, and the potatoes were usually planted on grain land.

In comparing the results with grain on the irrigated and non-irrigated plots on this farm, it is only fair to point out that on the non-irrigated plots the crops were invariably planted on land which had lain in fallow the previous year and which produced no crop then, whereas on the irrigated land a rotation system was followed and no summer fallowing was done. In other words, a crop of some kind was produced on the irrigated land every year, while on the non-irrigated it took two seasons to produce one crop.

The Superintendent of the farm emphasizes the fact that at no time since its establishment has any effort been made to demonstrate the advantages of irrigation over dry farming, but that in reality two farms were operated, and all possible efforts made to obtain the best results on each. He also states that comparative yields of timothy and alfalfa are not given, for the reason that the returns from these crops have been so low on the non-irrigated land in this district, that it was hardly worth while to tabulate them.

On the irrigated portion of the station the average yield for cured alfalfa for the past ten years has been considerably more than four tons to the acre; in some seasons it has exceeded five tons. Timothy hay has averaged from one and a half tons to two tons to the acre during the same period.

RAILWAYS AND MARKETS

The Irrigation Block is well provided with railway facilities, the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway running through the whole length of the block, which is also served with numerous branch lines. Few countries so new as Southern Alberta can offer the intending settler such excellent railway transportation.

The same is true of markets. The irrigation area of Alberta lies in a sort of triangle, at each corner of which is an important city. Near the eastern apex of the triangle is Medicine Hat, a manufacturing and commercial centre of about 11,000 population. The city is famous for possessing the greatest natural gas resources in the world. At the south-east corner of the triangle is Lethbridge, with about 14,000 people, and an important mining and agricultural centre, while at the north-west corner of the triangle is Calgary, a city of about 70,000. These cities in themselves afford large markets for the products of the irrigated farms, and facilities for exporting farm produce have been developed to a very high degree. There are also, throughout the irrigation block, many smaller towns dotted all along the lines of the railway, each with its stores, elevators, implement warehouses, blacksmith shops, newspapers, banks, hotels, schools and churches.

All the crops grown in other parts of the Prairie Provinces are grown successfully in the Irrigation Block. Of many crops larger yields are obtainable under irrigation than on land dependent upon the natural rainfall. Other crops do so well on irrigated land that they are considered primarily as irrigation crops. Such a crop is alfalfa (lucerne) which has been the foundation of successful irrigation agriculture in the United

States. A considerable area of irrigated land in Southern Alberta is already devoted to the growth of alfalfa, and the area is being steadily increased every year. All farm animals relish and thrive on alfalfa, and since this and other forage crops yield abundantly on the irrigated farms in Southern Alberta, and there is an ample supply of pure water available at all seasons, the conditions for profitable mixed farming are all that could be desired.

A feature of much importance is the fact that, although the irrigated area of Southern Alberta is naturally treeless, the introduction of water facilitates the growth of a number of varieties of trees which thrive wonderfully under irrigation conditions. Belts of these trees are of great value, not only for the beauty which they add to the landscape, but for affording shelter and providing places where small fruits can be grown to the best advantage. The farmer who has a portion of his land under irrigation may in a few years be the possessor of a very beautiful home, surrounded by trees, producing the finest fruit and vegetables, both for his own use and for sale.

The price of good irrigated land in the Canadian Pacific Railway's Irrigation Block ranges from about £10 per acre. In arriving at the price of a farm, allowance is made for any land which cannot be irrigated, which is sold at a much lower price.



Reaping, Battleford District, Saskatchewan.



Farmhouse, Gleichen, Alberta.



Brandon Farmhouse.



Farmhouse, Alberta.



Farm No. 13, Van Horne Colony.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bureau of Information.—The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has established a Bureau of Information, which will furnish the latest information regarding the natural resources and the industrial and commercial possibilities in Canada. The headquarters of this bureau are at Montreal, Canada, and branches are situated throughout Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Should you require any information regarding the industrial and commercial opportunities of Canada, or any general information, a letter sent to any office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., at any of the addresses given on the back page of this booklet, will bring a prompt reply. **Ask the C.P.R. about Canada.**

Public Worship.—The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada. All the leading Christian denominations are represented, but there is no State Church and no form of compulsory taxation for the support of any denomination. The leading religious bodies contribute financial assistance toward their congregations in the more unsettled districts. Sunday is observed as a day of rest and recreation, all ordinary forms of labour being discontinued. Church buildings are erected even in the smallest villages and also in the better settled rural communities. Where churches are not available the public school buildings are used for religious gatherings of all denominations upon terms of entire equality.

School System.—The school system of these provinces is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintenance of public schools. This provides a very large fund which makes possible an adequate and advanced school system at small cost to the home-maker.

The local management of school affairs is in the hands of trustees, elected by the settlers. Wherever there are sufficient children to justify a school district, one is established. Children in any school district are seldom more than two miles from school.

The cost to the settler of maintaining a school is comparatively small, owing to the liberal Government assistance and the fact that all privately-owned lands, whether occupied or not, must bear their share of the charge. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of Government inspection is maintained.

Agricultural Education.—The people of these provinces are fully alive to the importance of the most advanced agricultural education. Each Provincial Government maintains a thoroughly up-to-date Department of Agriculture. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan well-equipped agricultural colleges are maintained at Winnipeg and Saskatoon, respectively and to each of these is attached an extensive Demonstration Farm. In Alberta there are six farm schools, situated at Claresholm, Qlds, Vermilion, Youngstown, Gleichen, and Raymond, in addition to which the Provincial Government conducts Demonstration Farms at Medicine Hat, Stoney Plain, and Sedgewick.

The Dominion Government has for many years maintained a chain of well-conducted Experimental Farms in Western Canada. Two of these farms are located in Alberta, one at Lacombe in Central Alberta and the other at Lethbridge, in the

southern part of the province. Both are devoted to mixed farming, although that at Lethbridge is operated partly as an irrigated farm and partly under the dry farming system. In Saskatchewan, one of the oldest farms of the system is located at Indian Head, while at Rosthern and at Scott, in Central Saskatchewan, there are also Experimental Stations. In Manitoba the Brandon Farm has long been noted for its thorough experimental work and has been of the greatest possible value to the farmers in that province.

The Agricultural Society and the Farmers' Institute are flourishing institutions in Western Canada, being assisted by the various Provincial Governments, which provide for their organization. Expert judges are supplied for local fairs and for stock-judging classes. Speakers, well qualified to discuss agricultural topics, are also furnished for these meetings by both the Provincial and Dominion authorities. The membership fees are in all cases very small, the work being carried on almost entirely at the expense of the Governments.

At Strathmore, in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block, east of Calgary, the Railway Company operates a well-equipped Demonstration Farm with a competent staff, the members of which are ready to give disinterested advice to newcomers and to assist them in many other ways.

In conjunction with the local Governments, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnishes, at suitable seasons, demonstration trains manned by experts in various lines of agricultural work to address meetings of farmers at many points, as previously arranged and widely advertised. These trains carry specimens of various kinds of farm stock to be used for illustration purposes at the meetings and the judging classes at the various stopping places en route.

In the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company one of the most important branches is that devoted to agriculture and animal industry. Connected with this branch are a number of trained agriculturists and experts in almost every line of agricultural work. These men are ready at all times to advise new settlers and to assist them in acquiring knowledge of local conditions and of the agricultural methods and the varieties of stock most suitable for the district in which they are located.

Railway Facilities.—Western Canada is very well served by railroads, as the main line of two transcontinental roads—the Canadian Pacific, and Canadian National Lines—both traverse the Prairie Provinces and cover it with a network of branch lines. Naturally, in such an immense territory, there are still many districts remote from railway connection, but a glance at the map of either Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba will show what immense strides have been made in supplying the country with railway facilities. The lands offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway are for the most part convenient to good railway service.

Public Roads.—Natural barriers to public traffic, such as dense forests and impassable rivers, which were such a drawback to early settlement in many of the older countries, are for the most part absent in these provinces. Good natural roads are established by the simple process of driving over the prairie.

With the increase of settlement, however, teamsters are being more and more forced to the Government road allowances, and the local governments are coming forward with liberal assistance for the opening up of these road allowances and construction of bridges where necessary.

Taxation.—When the territory now known as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba was created into provinces of the Dominion of Canada, an agreement was entered into which gives these provinces a large revenue without any form of direct taxation. The Dominion Government agreed to grant to each province, every year, a certain stated sum per head of population, and this grant constitutes the principal source of the revenue of the Provincial Government. It is from this revenue, together with the revenue from school lands already mentioned, that the province is able to bear a share of the cost of educating the children in rural communities, and also to conduct a liberal programme of road-building, without imposing taxation upon the settler for these purposes. A small taxation is imposed to supplement the Government grant towards education and public improvements, but the rate is such that it does not bear heavily upon the settler. No taxes are charged on his improvements; his buildings, machinery, livestock and personal effects are all exempt from taxation. He pays taxes on his land only, and even that taxation is very light. It rarely exceeds \$30.00 (approximately £6) on a quarter section, and this money is spent under the direction of the settlers themselves through the municipal councils which they elect.

Voting Regulations.—British subjects have the same rights of voting as those born in Canada. Those who are not British subjects will find the Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal. It is not necessary to become naturalized in order to vote on municipal or school matters. In order, however, to vote on Provincial or Dominion issues, it is necessary for one to be, or become, a British subject.

Rural Telephones.—The telephone systems in these provinces are owned and operated by the Provincial Governments and service is given to the settlers practically at cost. The systems are being rapidly extended into the rural districts as settlers demand them. In some localities farmers have organized companies and established local telephone systems of their own, using the Government systems for long-distance purposes.

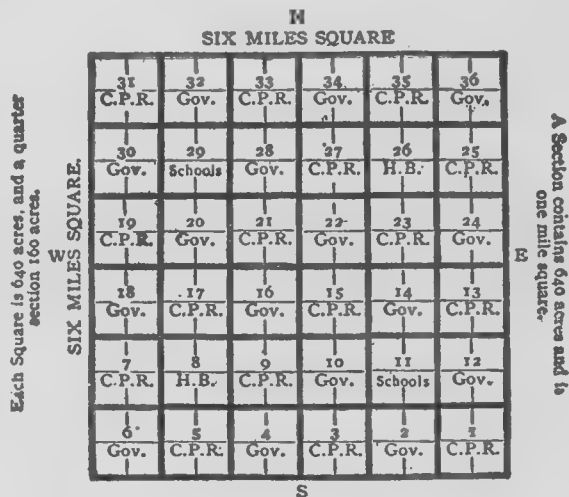
Domestic Water Supply.—An abundance of good well water is readily obtained by drilling. The cost ranges from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound and reports are continually being received from well-drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water.

Fuel.—Coal is mined on a large scale in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production in Alberta being more than six million tons a year. There is scarcely a part of the province in which coal is not found, and in many cases the farmers haul it from the mines in their own wagons, or even dig it themselves. The price of coal ranges from \$3.00 a ton up, according to quality and distance from mines. There are also large sections of the country which are more or less wooded, where fuel can be had for the trouble of cutting it.

System of Land Survey.—The lands are laid off in townships, practically square in form. The tiers of townships are

numbered from one upwards, commencing at the International Boundary, and lie in ranges from east to west, numbered in regular order westward from certain standard lines called principal meridians. Each township is divided into 36 sections containing 640 acres, more or less, divided by road allowances. Each section is in turn divided into four quarter sections of 160 acres each, which are designated the south-east, the south-west, the north-east and the north-west quarters. The corners of each division are marked on the ground by suitable posts, rendering it an easy matter to locate any particular piece of land.

The following is a surveyed plan of a township. In every township sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by the Government for school purposes, and Nos. 8 and 26 by the Hudson's Bay Company.



Investment in Livestock.—The expenditure for farm animals the first year is a very elastic amount. However, we cannot impress too strongly upon the settler the desirability, the necessity, of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many, looking toward Canada for a location, have the idea that the proper thing for the first season is to go for straight grain growing and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. The permanent foundation of agriculture is livestock, and this is true of Western Canada as well as other countries. Exclusive grain growing is a risking of all in the hope of a large return, but dairy cows and poultry produce absolutely sure results, while hogs dispose of much that would otherwise go to waste. Grain does not give nearly as quick a return as stock, particularly dairy cows and poultry.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. It would be an advantage for the settler who is taking up unimproved land

to have, in addition to railway fares for his family, sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:—

For purposes of comparison the equivalent in pounds is shown, converted at the par rate of exchange: i.e., \$4.86 to the pound.

	\$	£	s.	d.
Land payments	210	=	43	3 0

Livestock.

4 horses at \$125	500	=	102	14 10
5 cows at \$70	350	=	71	18 4
2 pigs at \$15	30	=	6	3 4
25 chickens	20	=	4	2 3
Feed for livestock—Oct. 1 to April 1 ...	75	=	15	8 3
Seed for 50 acres	50	=	10	5 6
Supplies for 5 people for 6 months at \$25	150	=	30	16 6
Extra material and supplies, furniture, etc.	175	=	35	19 2

Implements and Equipment.

1 farm wagon	135	=	27	14 10
Harness	80	=	16	8 9
Sulky plough	105	=	21	11 6
Drag harrow	35	=	7	3 10
Disc harrow	70	=	14	7 8
Small tools and equipment	25	=	5	2 9
Materials for house, barn and outbuildings	950	=	195	4 2
Well and pump	150	=	30	16 6
Fencing material	250	=	51	7 5
	\$3,880	=	£690	8 7

Implements and Buildings.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales such as are always taking place in every farming community. Home-makers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements for the first year or two.

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser. Some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from fifty to several hundred pounds, and the same may be said of the barn.

A Final Word

If you have read the information contained in the foregoing pages you can no longer question the advantages which these provinces offer to the intending settler. You have here an opportunity to buy land at prices averaging from about \$18 an acre, which, according to Government statistics, is capable of producing greater crops than lands in older countries selling at many times that price. Such liberal terms have never been offered before on so generous a scale. You also have before you a country where the conveniences of life are already established; a country of churches, schools, railways and telephones. It is a country of pleasant and healthful climate and of intelligent and sociable citizens; a country in whose development any man may well be proud to have a part. And the development of that country is only in its infancy. Its future possibilities cannot be estimated, even by those who know it best. It is a country that will make great demands upon the rising generation, and that will offer great rewards for industry and intelligence. The man with a family must think of his children. Does he wish them to follow in the ruts so firmly established in older lands or will he give them the opportunity in a new country, where there is no limit upon their possible accomplishments, except such as they set themselves?

Western Canada is one of the few areas at the present time offering opportunities for entering upon a new life and for men of all ranks to establish permanent homes to be theirs and their descendants for all time. Procrastination is disastrous. Each year expanding agricultural settlement and greater cultivation effect an elevation in prices of Western lands. The average acre of Canadian land that was worth \$35 in 1915 was valued at \$48 in 1920. It is higher to-day and will sell at a higher figure next year. The time to come to Western Canada is now.

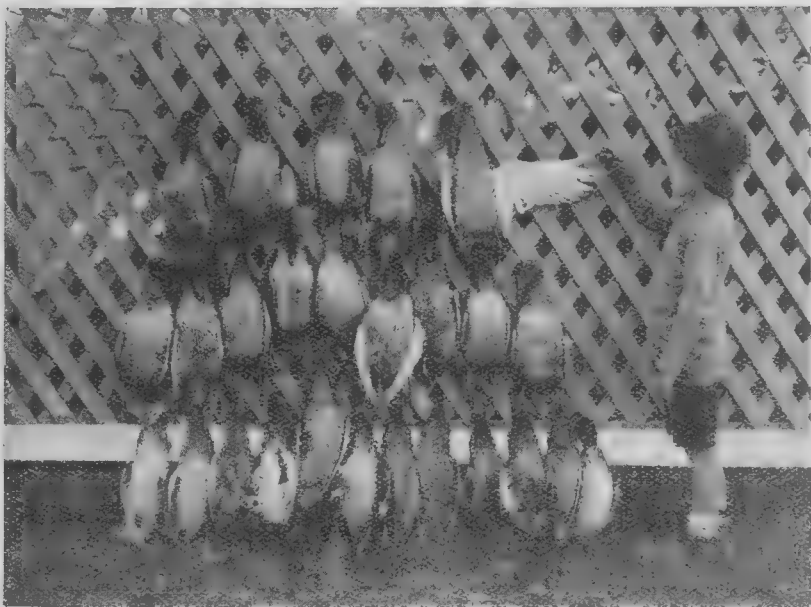


Panorama of the City of Calgary, Alberta.



Canoeing on Bow River, near Banff, Alberta.

Bathing in the Battle River, Alberta.



Wild Duck, North Battleford.



The Result of a few hours' Shooting.

CITIES AND TOWNS

It is impossible in a booklet of this size to describe, or even mention, all the cities and towns of Western Canada, but the following brief information concerning some of the leading centres will be of interest to the intending settler. For particulars as to industrial and business openings in all Western Canadian cities and towns, write to Bureau of Information, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

ALBERTA

Calgary.—This is the largest city in Alberta, with a population of over 75,000. Calgary has some 730 retail stores, 180 wholesale establishments, 120 manufacturing concerns, 24 banks, and is the chief divisional centre of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta. Here also are located the Head Offices of the Department of Natural Resources of the Company. The extensive western car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway are located here. The city has many splendid business blocks. The Palliser, one of the magnificent hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is located here. There are 56 public and high schools, representing an investment of over \$4,000,000. Calgary is the educational centre of the Southern part of the province. In addition to the public schools there are several private schools and colleges. The city owns, operates and controls all its public utilities, including street railway, electric light and gravity, waterworks and hospitals. Natural gas is used as fuel. Calgary is one of the most up-to-date and beautiful cities in Canada.

Edmonton.—This is the capital city of Alberta, and has a population of 65,000, with 23 branches of chartered banks. There are 95 wholesale houses and 160 industrial enterprises of various kinds. The city is the centre of a rich agricultural district, has an important bituminous and semi-bituminous coal industry, and is the base of supplies for a very large area in Central and Northern Alberta. The Provincial University is established here, overlooking the Parliament Buildings. The city also contains ample educational facilities and operates all public utilities. Edmonton's location on the Saskatchewan River is most picturesque and much admired.

Lethbridge.—Is situated on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. and has a population of 14,000. It is a growing manufacturing and distributing centre, owning its electric light power plant, street railway and coal mine. Lethbridge is the centre of the largest coal mining district in Western Canada, 4,000 tons being produced daily within a radius of seven miles. Numerous large irrigation projects are in its immediate vicinity. The district has an average annual production for export of more than \$40,000,000.

Medicine Hat.—The "city that was born lucky" as Kipling describes it, is situated near the easterly boundary of Alberta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and contains some 13,000 inhabitants. It lies in the centre of the greatest natural gas field known to the world, with an open daily flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet. Medicine Hat owns its own gas well and supplies the cheapest light, fuel and power on the continent. Numerous manufacturing and milling establishments are located here.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina.—This is the capital of the province and also the largest city in Saskatchewan. It is an important distributing and financial centre. The population is 40,000. Regina has 116 industrial establishments, 122 wholesale houses, 3 colleges, 13 public schools, 4 separate schools, collegiate and normal school; 24 churches, 11 banks (1921 clearing \$231,070,369), and is credited with being the largest distributing centre of agricultural implements in the world.

Saskatoon.—This city claims the distinction of having grown more rapidly into prominence than any other city in Canada. In 1903 there were 113 inhabitants, while ten years later the population had grown to 27,000. The Provincial University, Agricultural College and Experimental Farm are located here. Saskatoon has many up-to-date public schools and utilities. It is located on both of the great railway systems and is the distributing centre for an area of 47,000 square miles. There are thirteen branches of chartered banks.

Moose Jaw.—This is a divisional point of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a population of about 20,000, and serves an important grain-growing and stock-raising district, for which it is the distributing centre. Moose Jaw has, in addition to other factories, a large milling industry, and is well equipped with educational facilities, including two collegiate institutes and a non-sectarian residential college for boys.

North Battleford.—With a population of about 5,000, is situated on the Saskatchewan River about 100 miles west of Saskatoon, and is the centre of a rich mixed farming district. It is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways and also the terminus of lines running to Prince Albert and Turtleford. The city owns its own public utilities, has several schools and public library, and is the distributing point for a large territory.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg.—With the population of 1,000 forty years ago, Winnipeg is now a city of 282,000 people. It is Canada's greatest railroad centre, the C.P.R. yards alone being the largest individual railway yards in the world. Besides all public utilities, the city operates its own hydro-electric power plant, supplying cheap power to manufacturing houses which in 1920 had an output of \$120,000,000. Winnipeg has 59 branches of chartered banks, 500 miles of streets and pavements, and 576 acres of public parks. The school system is one of the most modern in America, with 62 buildings employing 771 teachers and specialists.

Brandon.—The City of Brandon is situated on the Assiniboine River, 134 miles west of Winnipeg, and is the distributing centre for a well-settled agricultural district. Its population has increased during the last twenty years from 5,340 to 15,359. Several flourishing industries are situated here. A large Government Experimental Farm also adjoins the city.

Among other leading centres of settlement in Manitoba may be mentioned Portage la Prairie, with a population of 6,748; St. Boniface, 12,816; Selkirk, 3,700; Virden, 2,000; Souris, 2,000; Neepawa, 2,000.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area and Physical Features.—The area of British Columbia is by map measurement 372,630 square miles, equal to 24 Switzerlands. There are 200,000 square miles of mountains and 7,000 miles of coast line.

Area Cultivable.—The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country where irrigation is possible. Roughly estimated, these fertile lands may be set down at 2 million acres. North of 52 there are over 10 million acres of agricultural land.

Physical Features.—The Province is traversed from south to north by four principal ranges of mountains, viz. the Rockies, Selkirks, Cascades, and Coast Ranges. British Columbia, being the watershed of the Pacific Coast of Canada, has many large rivers. The most important of these are the Fraser, the Stickine, the Skeena, and the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The waters of two other large streams, viz.: the Thompson and the Kootenay, are absorbed by the Fraser and the Columbia respectively. The Liard, the Peace, flow in a north-easterly direction toward the Arctic Ocean.

Climate.—The Japanese current and the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific Ocean exercise a moderating influence on the Coast, and for at least 100 miles inland. These moist winds are in a great part arrested by the Coast Range, but the higher currents carry some of the moisture on to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing a heavy snowfall, by which it is exhausted. Thus a series of wet and dry belts is formed. In the dry belts irrigation is used; the air is dry and pure. The climate of Vancouver Island and the Coast generally corresponds closely with that of the South of England. Thunderstorms, heavy snowfalls and severe frosts seldom occur.

Forests.—It is estimated that British Columbia has 350 billion feet of merchantable timber. It is claimed that the British Columbian Coast climate can produce as much timber in 60 years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. British Columbia contains more than half the standing commercial timber in Canada. There are two types of forest:—

The Coast Type.—The coast type, covering Vancouver Island and the inlets and valleys of the mainland, between the salt water and the Cascade Range, contains the largest trees and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow most rapidly. The most important timber is Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Balsam, Spruce and White Pine. Along the coast are many deep water harbours. The coast type is approached somewhat in the interior, at the Western base of the Rockies, where conditions as to rainfall are more nearly the same.

The Interior Type.—The interior type, covering the remainder of the Province, does not carry, on an average, so much merchantable timber to the acre, and consists of smaller, less rapidly-growing trees. The most important trees are Western Soft Pine, Douglas Fir, Western Larch, White Pine, Cedar,

Spruce, Balsam, Lodge-pole Pine, and Hemlock. Except Cottonwood, hardwood and deciduous trees are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber.

Population.—According to the Dominion Census, the population of British Columbia was 178,657 in 1901. In 1911, 392,480. In 1921, 524,582. In 1921 the population of the Dominion was 8,788,483.

Immigration.—In 1918, 5,322; in 1919, 8,090; in 1920, 13,546; in 1921, 14,517, made up of British 6,966, U. S. 4,078, others 3,347; fiscal year ending 31st March. Total for 4 years 41,475, including British, 17,193; U. S., 13,933; others, 10,349.

Help for Women Immigrants.—A hostel, under the supervision of the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, is maintained at 997 Dunsmuir St. (Y.W.C.A.), Vancouver.

Address enquiries as to Women Immigrants and provisions for other Provinces to The Supervisor, **Women's Branch, Department of Colonization and Development, 62-65 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.**

Public Highways.—The system of public highways is extensive, and remarkable when topographical conditions and sparse population are considered.

Southern British Columbia.—A network of excellent highways traverse the S. and S.E. districts.

Vancouver Island.—The Island Highway extends from Victoria along the famous Malahat drive to Campbell River, 200 miles, with a branch road from Parksville to Alberni and the Great Lakes. The grand scenery attracts many tourists. It passes through the settled districts and splendid forests of gigantic timber, and skirts the Gulf of Georgia at many points.

Government Policy.—In 1919 the British Columbia Government initiated a scheme of trunk highways. Liberal appropriations will be expended from year to year until all settled communities are linked up. The Government is investigating the best route for the extension to the Coast of the Provincial highway. This will be the main line, from which tributary trunk systems will project.

RAILWAYS

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Owns and controls approximately 1,950 miles of railway in British Columbia, with steamers on inland waters and to Vancouver Island.

Main Transcontinental Line from Montreal, enters the Province near Field crossing Rockies through Kicking Horse Pass and the Selkirks (through the Connaught tunnel) near Revelstoke, thence follows first Thompson then Fraser River to Vancouver.

Alternative route at south via Crow's Nest Pass, Lake Kootenay, the Boundary mining district, and Kettle Valley line.

Branch Lines :

(1) From Revelstoke to Arrowhead, thence by boat through Arrow Lakes to West Robson, thence by rail to Nelson; or from Nakusp on Arrow Lake by rail to Rosebery on Slocan Lake, thence steamer to Slocan City, thence rail to Nelson.

(2) Nelson to Macleod, Alta., via Kootenay Landing, Creston (branching at Yakh to Spokane), Cranbrook, Fernie, Michel, entering Alberta by Crow's Nest Pass, via Coleman, Frank, and Pincher, to Macleod.

(3) Nelson to Kaslo and Lardeau by steamer, thence rail to Gerrard, and from Kaslo by rail to Nakusp via Sandon and Slocan Lake.

(4) Golden to Crow's Nest Pass Branch near Cranbrook, by Windermere, and Fort Steele.

(5) Nelson to Midway via Castlegar (branches thence to Rossland and Trail), Cascade, Grand Forks, and Phoenix, connecting with Kettle Valley Railway at Midway.

(6) Kettle Valley Railway—Midway to Hope, on main C.P.R. line, via Penticton, connecting by boat with Okanagan Landing.

(7) Brodie to Spence's Bridge on main C.P.R. line via Merritt, with branch, thence to Nicola.

(8) Penticton to Sicamous, by steamer to Okanagan Landing, thence by rail via Vernon to Sicamous.

(9) Vancouver Island (Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway), Victoria, along east coast to Courtenay, with branches from Nanaimo to Port Alberni, and from Duncan to Cowichan Lake.

Taxation of Farmers.—Outside of incorporated cities, towns, and municipalities, taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government.

Taxes.—Imposed by the Provincial Government of British Columbia are: Personal Property 1 per cent.; Real Property 1 per cent.; Wild Lands 5 per cent.; Coal Lands (working mine), 1 per cent.; Coal Lands (unworked mine), 4 per cent.; Timber Lands, 3 per cent. Within incorporated cities, towns, and municipalities the Provincial Government does not collect taxes on real estate.

Income Tax.—Income to \$2,500, 1 per cent.; over \$2,500 to \$3,500, 2 per cent.; over \$3,500 to \$4,500, 3 per cent.; over \$4,500 to \$5,500, 4 per cent.; over \$5,500 to \$6,500, 6 per cent.; over \$6,500 to \$7,500, 7 per cent.; over \$7,500 to \$8,500, 8 per cent.; over \$8,500 to \$9,500, 9 per cent.; over \$9,500 to \$10,500, 10 per cent.; over \$10,500 to \$19,500, 12½ per cent.; over \$19,500 to \$25,700, 15 per cent. Where net income exceeds \$25,700 the rate shall be 10 per cent. upon all the net income.

Exemptions.—Income of married person up to \$1,500, with additional \$200 for each dependent. Income of unmarried person, widow or a widower, up to \$1,200, with \$200 for each dependent. Household furniture, moneys, minerals, matte or bullion; also timber and coal lands held under lease or licence from the Crown, and saw logs cut from lands whilst in the hands of the owner, licensee, or lessee of such lands. All pensions payable out of the public moneys of H.M. Imperial Treasury, or of the Dominion or of any Province thereof.

Farmers are specially exempted from taxes on income earned from farm and orchard; on personal property consisting of produce and, up to the extent of \$1,000 worth of vehicles, machinery and livestock; and on real property up to \$1,500 improvements.

Wages.—The following rates are supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa:—

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—\$40—\$50 per month, and board.

GENERAL LABOURERS (Vancouver).—45—50c. per hour, 44 to 54 hours per week.

LUMBERMEN.—Logging, Sawyers \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. Choppers \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day, 48 to 54 hours per week.

MECHANICS (Vancouver).—Minimum rates: Bricklayers, \$1.06½ per hour; plasterers, \$1.00 per hour; carpenters, 81½c. per hour; sheet metal workers, 87½c. per hour; all working 44 hour week; tailors 75c. per hour; helpers, 50c. per hour, both working 44 hour week; printers, news compositors, \$40.50 per week of 45 hours for day work, compositors in job offices, \$40.50 per week of 44 to 48 hours.

DOMESTICS.—Cooks, general, \$30—\$40 per month; general servants, \$20—\$35 per month, all with board and lodging.

AGRICULTURE

Revised by the Statistician and other Officials of the Department of Agriculture, to whom application should be made for any further information.

In 1922 the Value of field Crops was \$21,787,000; of Livestock \$14,550,000. The value of agricultural production in 1922 was approximately \$56,000,000.

Agricultural Education.—A modern agricultural college is arranged for in connection with the University now organized in Vancouver. The Provincial Colony Farm at Coquitlam in connection with the Asylum is becoming a noted centre for the distribution of good stock.

Beekeeping.—Conditions are favourable, especially in the interior fruit-growing districts. Average price of honey to the producer is 25 cents per pound. In 1922 711,356 lb. of honey were produced in B.C., valued at \$177,939. During the same period, 10,975 lb. were imported from other Canadian Provinces valued at \$2,314, while the foreign imports were 213,277 lb., valued at \$44,094. The B.C. Honey Producers Association, with over 300 members, have adopted a guarantee label for their products.

Dairying.—Good water and luxuriant grasses are in plenty, with a most favourable climate on the Lower Mainland and on Vancouver Island, which now represent the chief dairy districts, though large areas well suited to dairying exist in other parts. The valleys in the Southern interior and in Central B.C. are rapidly increasing their stock of dairy cattle, and will eventually supply the towns of the Province. The local demand everywhere is rapidly increasing.

Butter.—There are 26 co-operative and private creameries and 3 condenseries. The Provincial Government aids the establishment of co-operative creameries by direct financial assistance. There were 2,918,169 lb. of creamery butter manufactured in 1922, value \$1,235,206, and 988,750 lb. of dairy butter, value \$1,235,206, and 988,750 lb. of dairy butter, value \$296,625. The average wholesale price of creamery butter is 40 to 60 cents per lb. The class of cattle kept is very good, due to testing and selection carried on by the farmers with the aid of the Government.

Cheese.—Is now manufactured commercially in the Province. The output in 1922 was 433,866 lb., value \$88,610. There are three cheese factories in operation.

Flax is cultivated successfully on a small scale, but it is used only for fodder. The climate is well adapted to the cultivation of fibre flax. Conditions in the Fraser River Valley are especially favourable.

Flowering Bulbs and Seeds.—The climate of Vancouver and Victoria is peculiarly adapted to the production of flowering bulbs. For one acre an assortment of bulbs, including freight and planting, costs about \$2,000; and from flowers and bulbs a profit of about \$2,000 might be made. Nearly all the bulbs used in North America are imported from Europe. Experts state that bulbs grown at the experimental farm at Sannichton surpass the Holland bulbs. Write for special report to Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

Flower Seeds.—At Duncan, B.C., flower seeds are grown for six British houses. Vancouver Island and Gulf Island seem peculiarly adapted to this industry.

Fodder Crops.—Besides the nutritious bunch grass, which affords good grazing to cattle, horses and sheep in the interior, most cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, alsike, timothy, brome grass, vetch, maize, and roots yield large crops in the season in many districts. Hay averages over 2 tons to the acre, valued at from \$20 to \$30 per ton. The acreage under alfalfa and maize is fast increasing. The maize crop in most cases is not mature but is cut for green feed and ensilage, for feeding dairy cattle.

Alfalfa Seed.—Experiments in the Okanagan Valley have shown very satisfactory results in the production of seed.

Fruit Growing.—The chief commercial fruit-growing sections are Okanagan, Boundary and W. Kootenay for tree fruits, and W. Kootenay, Lower Fraser Valley, and Vancouver I. for small fruits. The principal production is of apples, followed by crab apples, plums and prunes, raspberries, strawberries, loganberries, pears, peaches, cherries, and apricots.

Acreage and Production.—The acreage, according to the survey made in 1920-21, of tree fruits was approximately 30,141 acres devoted to commercial production. The small fruit survey of 1922 shows an acreage of 6,202 acres, making a total in tree and small fruits in British Columbia of 36,343 acres. The total production of fruit in 1922 is estimated at approximately at 5,000 cars.

Markets.—Approximately 10 per cent. of the fruit grown is marketed in British Columbia. The largest percentage is, however, shipped to the Prairie Provinces. Markets for a small percentage are also found in the United States, Eastern Canada, Great Britain and other European countries, South Africa, New Zealand and China.

Co-operative Associations.—Over 80 per cent. of the fruit crop is marketed through Co-operative Associations controlled by the growers. In addition to the various local Co-operative Associations there is the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, which is provincial wide in its scope.

Government Aid to Fruit Growers.—The Department of Agriculture's Horticultural Branch has a staff of 17 permanent officers and numerous experts on temporary service

to develop the fruit industry. The prospective fruit grower can get expert advice on every detail of the necessary operations from the time he makes his first enquiry as to conditions until he receives the money for his crop. Assistant Horticulturists, and District Field Inspectors, stationed at central points in all fruit growing areas, are available on request for lectures, demonstrations or orchard inspection. A series of circulars and bulletins is obtainable on request. Demonstration work is carried on in all districts in the control of fruit pests and diseases, though these are, happily, comparatively few. The Market Commissioner at Calgary makes extensive weekly reports on market conditions. The Department aids and encourages co-operative marketing organizations; some of these have received substantial Government aid.

GRAIN CROPS

Estimated grain crop in 1922 :—

Field crop	Yield per acre.	Total yield.. Bushels.
Fall Wheat	23.00	323,840
Spring Wheat	22.00	711,128
Oats	43.75	2,516,194
Barley	29.25	213,700
Rye	20.00	139,640

Wheat.—Spring wheat is grown principally in the Boundary, Northern Okanagan, Kamloops, and Thompson River Valley districts, and the Peace River Block. Northern B.C. Fall wheat is grown extensively on the mainland coast and on Vancouver Island for fodder and poultry feeding. In 1922, the crop for the Province, including spring and fall wheat, was 1,034,968 bushels..

Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts, chiefly in the northern section. In 1922 the crop was 213,700 bushels from 7,306 acres.

Oats.—The principal grain crop. As high as 100 bushels. to the acre is not uncommon. The largest areas are to be found in the lower mainland and northern districts. In 1922 the crop was 2,516,194 bushels. Owing to unfavourable weather, a large percentage of the total area was cut as green feed or hay.

Rye is used for fodder. 139,640 bushels were produced from 6,982 acres in 1922.

Holly.—The excellent prices received for holly grown at Victoria has led to planting on a commercial scale in that vicinity, which gives prospects of excellent returns.

Hop Culture.—The Agassiz and Chilliwack districts are well suited to hop growing and produce large quantities, excellent in quality. British Columbia hops demand good prices in the British markets. Recently, Eastern Canada has been buying, increasing quantities. The British Columbia Hop Co. are large growers of Agassiz and Chilliwack, and employ annually about 1,200 pickers. Output in 1922, 680,901 lb., value \$272,360.. The acreage is being considerably increased.

Livestock.—A largely increased interest in livestock is, being taken in all sections of the province. In 1920 British Columbia supplied Hawaii with its first pure-bred stock.

Aid to Stock Breeders.—The Provincial Government, through the Land Settlement Board, purchases cattle for local cattle clubs, and through the B.C. Stock Breeders' Association, which pays half the transportation charges. The Government compensates owners to one-half of appraised value of tubercular animals slaughtered.

Horses.—There is a good demand for heavy draught horses; good horses bring \$400 to \$600 a team. The demand for carriage horses, chiefly confined to coast cities, is increasing. The medium animals bring from \$100 up, better animals from \$350 to \$1,000 each. In June, 1922, there were 51,083 horses in the province.

Sheep.—On Vancouver Island, and in the Gulf of Georgia, flocks of from 25 to 400 have always proved profitable. The foundation of the flocks are Down grades, on which are used Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxfords, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and sometimes Leicester; on the lower mainland, particularly at Chilliwack and Ladner, sheep are profitably reared. In the interior, sheep are kept on the farms in small lots, and range flocks of 500 head and upwards prove profitable under the care of a herder. The demand far exceeds the supply. Many thousand head of live sheep are annually imported from the State of Washington and the Eastern provinces of the Dominion, and many thousand frozen carcasses from Australia. In 1922, there were imported into the province 58,709 sheep, valued at \$464,233. At the end of 1922, there were 49,745 sheep in the province.

Wool.—In 1916 the first co-operative wool sale of the province was held at Duncan, V.I., where about 3,500 fleeces graded by the Government were sold. In 1917, this system was extended to the interior. Wool production in 1922 totalled 300,000 lb., value \$48,500.

Swine.—Hogs are very profitable in all farming districts, particularly in those devoted to dairying. The demand for pork far exceeds the supply. Live hogs bring an average of over 14 cents per lb. the year round. A large packing plant in Vancouver has to depend largely upon outside points for hogs. There are several small curing houses. In 1922, 89,887 hogs, valued at \$1,871,434 were imported from other provinces in Canada, and 1,375,919 lb. of pork and pork products, value \$278,889, from other provinces in Canada. The ease with which pasture crops for hogs can be grown, together with an increasing supply of dairy by-products, should bring about a larger supply of home-grown hogs. At the end of 1922 there were 41,738 swine in the province.

Poultry.—All parts of the province are suitable to poultry raising, except in the mountains where the snowfall is heavy. In 1922 eggs averaged 33 cents per dozen, poultry 28 cents per lb. In 1922 the total value of poultry products was \$4,015,838. British Columbia imported poultry to the value of \$148,132, and 1,152,787 dozen eggs, valued at \$352,457.

Seed Growing.—The success of preliminary experiments has led many to start the growing of seeds on a commercial scale, especially grasses, alfalfa, corn, roots, and vegetables. The acreage is fast increasing. There is an active Seed Growers Association.

Alfalfa Seed.—Experiments in the Okanagan Valley have shown very satisfactory results in the production of seed.

Tobacco.—Is grown near Kelowna in Okanagan district. In 1922 the whole crop, 20,000 lb., was sold at 20 cents a lb.

Vegetables and Roots.—All kinds of vegetables and roots grow to perfection. The greatest yields are secured from the Delta lands of the Fraser Valley, as evidenced by the experiments of the Agassiz Experimental Farm and yields reported to the Provincial Government.

Government Aid to Vegetable Growing.—Circulars on all features of commercial and home vegetable gardening for different sections may be had on request. Experts visit growers, giving advice and assistance as requested. The Horticultural Staff judges the vegetables at all the fairs and gives lectures and demonstrations on proper types of vegetables for commercial and exhibition purposes. The Markets Commissioner reports weekly to growers on prairie and coast market conditions. The department assists in forming co-operative organizations for marketing vegetables.

Potatoes.—The potato is an important crop. A total of 19,187 acres was planted in 1922; the average yield was 6 tons per acre, valued at \$23.40 per ton. The chief exports of potatoes in 1922 were to the Prairie Provinces and the United States. Some went to Australia, New Zealand, and Suva.

Certified Seed Production.—The Soil and Crop Branch is devoting a great deal of attention to the certification of seed potatoes. The object is to reduce disease and purify varieties. In 1922, 180 acres were inspected by official inspectors for this purpose. The demand for certified seed is rapidly increasing.

Tomatoes.—The Okanagan Valley is developing rapidly as the best tomato-growing section in Canada, both for shipping fresh to coast and prairie markets and for canning. Other Dry belt districts are also developing an important tomato-growing industry. In 1922 at Keremeos, the acreage was over 300 acres; the total in the Dry Belt about 1,200 acres. When the market price drops, the canneries take the output, paying \$17 a ton in 1917, \$20 to \$22 in 1918, 1919 and 1920; and in 1921 and 1922, \$16 to \$20.

Onions.—Onion growing is now a specialty at Armstrong, Vernon, and Kelowna, all in the Okanagan district, where the soil and climate are ideal, and in the Delta and Chilliwack districts near Vancouver. The Yellow Danvers are principally grown, also large Spanish and pickling varieties. Average price in 1922 was \$25.00 a ton. Average net profit, deducting all costs, and including labour of the owner, about \$60 an acre.

Celery.—Grown in all districts, but most extensively at Armstrong. The industry is extending rapidly, and has displaced imported celery of lower quality.

Rhubarb.—While generally grown, is produced on a commercial scale most largely in the Hatzic and Mission districts. The production in 1921 amounted to 299 tons, with a slightly greater tonnage in 1922.

Sugar Beets.—Grow to perfection in some localities, but their cultivation on a large scale has not been tried.



Experiences of Some Settlers in Western Canada

HOW THE C.P.R. AIDS A SETTLER

Now that I have got settled down on 25-51-20 W. of 3, I would like to express my appreciation of the treatment I have received from all the officials of your Company since I left England.

The voyage from Liverpool in the "Montcalm" was made extremely pleasant, and on arrival in Canada our party was conducted out West in such a manner that we had no trouble at all regarding baggage tickets, connections, etc.

On arrival at Saskatoon I selected the N. Battleford district, and one of your representatives with a car was immediately put at my disposal. I have often imagined that the selection of land would be a long, difficult, and tiresome task, whereas I found it a most pleasant and instructive journey. Your representative spared himself no trouble or time in showing me land available over a large area. Thanks to him I finally settled in the Turtlegrove district, which I shall never regret.

In spite of the worst drought known here we are harvesting very satisfactory crops, and I am quite confident in the future of this part of the country which, having the best of soils, has the advantage of plenty of water and woods, making delightful scenery.

The land is not at all difficult to clear. I may add that I have got 60 acres cleared and ready for crop next season.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken and the assistance given in getting me settled up here.

(Sgd.) JAS. D. GOWANS (Capt.), O.B.E.
Turtlegrove, Turtleford, Sask.

LAND HAS ONLY TO BE SEEN

I came to this country from England in the year 1904 and homesteaded in the Streamtown locality, situated about 14 miles from Lloydminster. I had sufficient capital to buy a team of horses, but, unfortunately, lost them; but finding plenty of work on the railroad, I was soon able to purchase three oxen, with which I broke 50 acres of land and eventually sold them and bought horses again in the year 1908. At the present time (after selling at different times some horses, cattle, and hogs) I now have 12 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 30 hogs, and a clear title to a half-section of land, of which 168 acres are under cultivation. On the average I have yields of 25 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats to the acre.

To men of mixed farming experience, I have no hesitation in recommending them to come and see this country. Plenty of land at reasonable prices can be purchased and the land only has to be seen and the natural growth will speak for itself.

Taxes are not heavy and churches and schools are convenient, and there is at all times a ready market for the produce of the mixed farmer.

(Sgd.) BROOK BOOTH.

Streamtown P.O., Alberta.

REGRETS HE DID NOT COME SOONER

I am now six years in Southern Alberta, from Scotland, locating in that now famous irrigated district called Coaldale, some ten miles east of Lethbridge.

The crops as a rule every year are all that could be desired, and my experience during my time here of this part is that there is no better land to be had for mixed farming.

I have grown wheat 43 bushels to the acre, oats 75 bushels, barley 56 bushels, also potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons, strawberries, raspberries, currants (red, white, and black), gooseberries, sweet corn and field corn. Also vegetables with the most satisfactory results.

I would strongly advise anyone who intends to go farming in Canada to get in touch with the Canadian Pacific Railway. I am very pleased that I came out, and only regret that I did not come sooner.

(Sgd.) JOHN HAMILTON.

Coaldale, Alberta.

LIKES ALBERTA BETTER THAN OLD ENGLAND

I came to Hardisty from West Hartlepool, England, 8 years ago, and I like this country much better than Old England. I have had a good crop every year, and as a grain raising country it is hard to beat. I have never been hailed out and have had very little trouble with frost.

The climate is a 1, fine summers and open winters, very little snow, and no blizzards since I came. I started in here without a dollar, and now I think my outfit is worth close to \$10,000, which is not doing too bad when you consider the start. Last year I raised Marquis wheat, 40 bushels to the acre, and received \$1.00 per bushel for it, and my oats went 60 bushels and weighed over 42 lb.

(Sgd.) JOHN F. EDGAR.

Hardisty, Alberta.

ONE OF THE BEST WHEAT BELTS

I was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1906. I spent one year in Manitoba, but hearing of the wonderful opportunities in Saskatchewan for those intending to follow up mixed farming, I was induced to pack up my scant holdings, including an ox and a half interest in a wagon and plough, and start for the Battleford District.

As the homesteads were pretty well taken near Battleford, I decided to go farther north, which was the best move of my life.

I was successful in securing the N.W. of 18-51-20-3rd which now lies about two miles off the town of Turtleford, where I built a log shack and stable and made my home. For the first three years I was compelled to work out for settlers in the district for three months each year to earn a grubstake for the winter, after which time I had secured another ox and a mower and rake and sufficient implements for all the farming required on a homestead, and the Turtleford District has given me a good living ever since.

Besides my homestead, I have purchased a quarter of C.P.R. land directly east of my present land, and have cleared heavy bluffs from over forty acres of this quarter and fenced eighty acres.

Last year I threshed 39 bushels of wheat to the acre, and this year I am looking for a yield of not less than 20 bushels to the acre. I also have 26 head of cattle and eleven work horses and a full line of modern machinery.

Not only is this district suitable for stock, but it has proved to be one of the best wheat belts in Western Canada during the past few years. We always get sufficient rainfall for our crops as well as abundance of pasture and hay.

I have been shipping cream every week for the past three years and find it very profitable. I also go in for poultry and find it a valuable asset.

In conclusion I might say that I am now comfortably located in a warm cottage, and have fair buildings for my stock, all of which I have this district to thank for.

(Sgd.) JAMES BRYSON.

Turtleford, Saskatchewan.

ASSURED OF A GOOD CROP EVERY YEAR

Our family came to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, from England in May, 1911, with very little cash, but appetites for work. During the summer Dad and one brother took homesteads near Chaplin, Saskatchewan. We investigated the C.P.R. Irrigation project in 1917, and moved here in March of that year. We are assured of a good crop every year by being able to apply the moisture wherever necessary. We find that the proper application of water will raise the best of crops and a large increase in yields.

Our land is not in the right condition to produce yields to crow about, though we had a seed plot of Kitchener wheat, comprising a trifle less than two acres, from which we have threshed 98½ bushels. Our potatoes yielded close to 200 bushels per acre this year, though most of the crop was caught by an exceptionally heavy early frost.

As regards social life. We get plenty of recreation, etc., and our local organizations are always providing some way of spending a pleasant evening. Taking health, wealth, and happiness all into consideration, we are satisfied that there are more opportunities and chances of success here than any place we have heard of.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM SHELDRAKE.

Duchess, Alberta.

NEVER REGRETTED HIS CHOICE

I came here with nothing 9 years ago from Scotland. I have been farming all the time. When I came here I was 80 miles back from the railroad; now I am 4½ miles from town and the main line of the railroad. After looking over a vast area of land I located here, which is now the Hughenden district, and have never regretted my choice. This is an A No. 1 good mixed farming district. The opportunity for a new man is better than it used to be. You don't have to pioneer as I had to do. The prairie is covered with natural hay grass. There are vast numbers of prairie chicken, ducks, and geese in the way of game. The climate is agreeable; the cold is that northern cold, a sort of muffled cold that doesn't freeze a person. The winter season is our season of pleasure, as I have found.

(Sgd.) PETER McNEILL.

Hughenden, Alberta.

WON HIS FORTUNE IN THE GOLDEN WEST

Coming from Monaghan, Ireland, 12 years ago, I settled on a C.P.R. quarter. Like most of my neighbours, I had little to start with, hoping to win my fortune in the Golden West.

I paid strict attention to my work, and am now the possessor of 37 head of stock, a full line of machinery, threshing outfit, good house, barn, etc., and don't owe a dollar.

I have since bought half a section, which is all paid for.

This district has plenty of good water, wood, and natural gas, and I can recommend it to anyone who is willing to work. Gladstone is my nearest town (5 miles away) and there are good stores there, where most anything can be got at reasonable prices. There is a good six-roomed school, four churches, and banking and other institutions.

I am now living on 14-14-12 and would be pleased to give information to anyone seeking it.

(Sgd.) ADAM GILLESPIE.

Gladstone, Manitoba.

ATTRIBUTES SUCCESS TO MIXED FARMING

I am a native of France and was there raised on a farm where I mastered the rudiments of agriculture. I emigrated to Canada in 1888, landing at Quebec, where I remained for the first four years. In 1892 I went to Prince Albert and engaged in the timber business for a year, moving to Battleford in 1893, where I worked on a farm for a year.

In 1895 I moved to near Edam and engaged in ranching and dairying and was most successful, later acquiring a tract of land along the English River, where my present home now stands.

Commencing with practically nothing about twenty-five years ago, I am now the possessor of about five sections of land (3,200 acres), 500 of which I cultivate and pasture the balance. I have a fine two-story cottage 26×26 ft. which cost \$4,000 to erect. My barns and stables are also large and convenient, and will house the greater part of my stock, which consists of 500 head of cattle and many valuable horses.

I attribute my success to following mixed farming in one of the best general farming districts in Saskatchewan, together with the studying of the market and the marketing of my products at the proper time.

(Sgd.) E. ROUSELL.

Emmaville, Saskatchewan.

A STAFFORDSHIRE MAN'S EXPERIENCE

I came to Canada from Staffordshire, England, first of all going to Vernon, British Columbia, and worked for a time in the fruit orchards there. About four years ago I came to Bashaw, Alberta, and was so much impressed with it that I decided to stay.

Since then the development and improvements have been very marked. Farm lands and buildings have been greatly improved, and the town of Bashaw itself has grown into as sound a business town as there is in Western Canada, which goes to prove the stability of a mixed farming country.

Before coming to Canada I had a large and varied experience of mixed farming with my father on a farm of about 350 acres, and I must say this district appeals to me as a mixed farming country more than anything I have seen either in Canada or England.

(Sgd.) H. T. ANSLOW.

Bashaw, Alberta.

FROM CITY LIFE TO A SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Your revised terms of land purchase, intended to encourage settlement and make success possible to the settlers, prompts me to write an appreciative word.

I am living 10 miles from town with all the disadvantages which that implies, and notwithstanding the fact that 30 previous years have been spent amidst the rush of City life in the Old Country, I am conscious of great gain in this vast and glorious West.

It would be idle to deny the existence of widespread dissatisfaction and, in some cases, despair among the farmers. To correctly diagnose the cause or causes of this will go a long way towards discovering the remedy.

In the days when land was booming, men bought dearly with the unreasonable assumption that high prices for farm products would continue indefinitely, no provisions were made for the inevitable reaction, and now with a demoralized market for all the farmer sells and abnormally high prices for all he buys, even the interest on his land purchase cannot be met.

In many cases the situation has been rendered more acute by the practice of concentrating upon one line of product, viz., grain. The crop has failed, and there has been nothing as an alternative or supplementary source of income.

It is a fact that in this Province there are thousands of farms on which there are neither cows nor poultry. Admitting the adverse conditions which at present prevail, such as the absence of a just marketing system—for which the farmer has himself to blame—I am experimentally convinced that diversified and intensive farming, backed by "Grit and gumption," is the remedy for most of our dissatisfaction and the key to future prosperity.

Adjoining my half section you have land which appears to be in its virgin state, rich in the qualities essential for wheat growing and plentiful in its supplies for stock feeding. It is remarkable what can be done with a quarter section when a man has initiative, and is not bound by the customs of his community.

One hundred acres can be broken and will annually yield a crop of roots or grain in rotation, beneficial to the soil and to the pocket of the tiller; land need not be idle for 12 months. What an enormous crop of potatoes, turnips, carrots, tomatoes, onions, etc., etc., can be grown per acre. Potatoes at 50 cents a bushel are a better proposition to the farmer who is a family man than wheat at 75 cents. I could have sold 6 car loads of potatoes last month at 75 cents a bushel. Hard and soft fruits will grow to perfection here, especially when assisted by one or two colonies of bees, and the bees will give you a 500 per cent. return in honey for your attention.

It costs practically nothing to keep poultry. The initial outlay in pure bred stock, the best, and, therefore, the cheapest, is your chief expense. An average hatch from four turkeys will yield you on a poor market \$200.00 Geese, ducks, and chickens are equally profitable when properly managed.

You can milk profitably a dozen cows or more according to the provision you make when prices are good—that is, in the winter. The question of winter feed is solved cheaply by the trench silo, and on a small acreage you can grow 20 or 30 tons of ensilage—sunflower, corn, peas, clover, oats, etc.—which produce quantity and quality of milk. Why should the farmer expect to receive 12 months' pay for 5 months' work, which is the practice on most farms.

The possibilities of land such as you are offering at \$8.00 an acre, and on such liberal terms, makes me long to tell some of those struggling families who, in the Old Country, are grinding out a joyless existence, what opportunities await them here.

I am satisfied, gentlemen, that your Land Settlement Scheme deserves success, and if backed up by intelligent guidance for the newcomer, will go a long way towards solving Canada's greatest problem—the increase of population.

(Sgd.) R. J. KIRKLAND.

Broadview, Sask.

P.S.—If this letter is of value to you make use of it.—R. J. K.

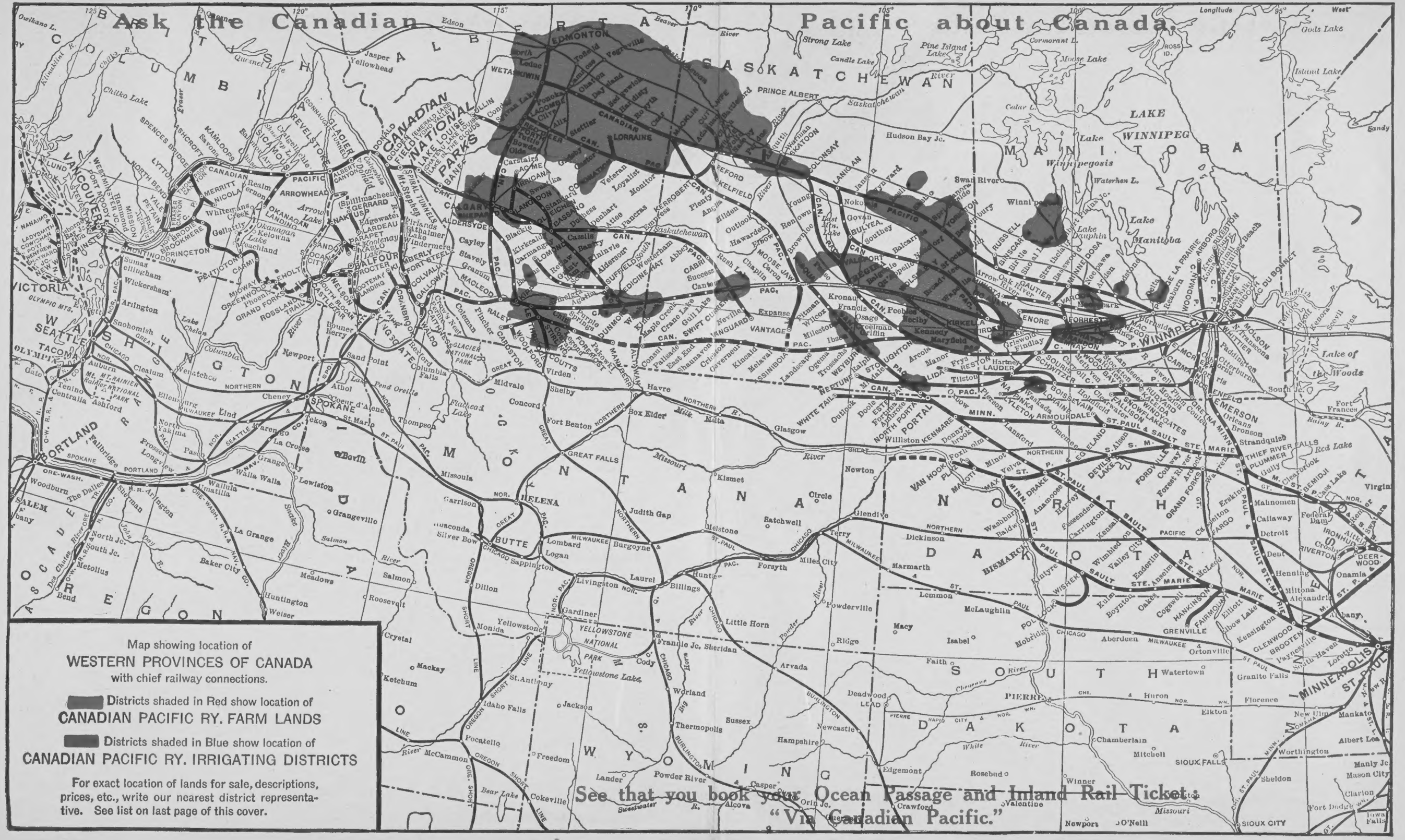
NO CAPITAL WITH WHICH TO START

We are just finishing putting in the 1923 crop, and the farmers are optimistic over the chances of the season's crop. There is lots of moisture in the ground. It looks to me as if we were coming back to the wet seasons for a while, and we all know that the wet seasons were always the money-makers for this part of the country. The acreage to wheat is about 80 per cent. of last year's average, but that is made up by the extra amount of oats and barley. Pastures are looking fine, and cattle should do well, so with the improved conditions of marketing our stock things look on the whole pretty good to the farmer for the present. There has been so much said of late of the poor condition of farming that I like to look at the bright side once in a while, and to take my own case. I came into Canada and started on nothing but a good strong arm and a knowledge of farming in Scotland. I never allowed my family to suffer in any way, and although I have not, through the last few years made much money, yet I have done better for myself and family than I could have done in my native land, having no capital to start with. To improve conditions here in Manitoba I believe we should try to get into the system of half or three-quarter section farms with a fair percentage of pasture land, keep some cattle on all farms, and not be so much at the mercy of the hired man. Not that I want to put all the blame on the hired man, but let us both be honest to each other as we used to be formerly. I will keep you posted from time to time as to the progress of the crops, which I expect will be very favourable. We have always said if we had moisture in June all would be well, so as it is raining hard now from the north-east we are all O.K.

(Sgd.) W. MACDONALD.

Manson.

Ask the Canadian Pacific About
Canada.



Map showing location of
WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA
with chief railway connections.

Districts shaded in Red show location of
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. FARM LANDS

Districts shaded in Blue show location of
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. IRRIGATING DISTRICTS

For exact location of lands for sale, descriptions,
prices, etc., write our nearest district representa-
tive. See list on last page of this cover.

See that you book your Ocean Passage and Inland Rail Ticket:
"Via Canadian Pacific."

Newport J.O'Neill

Information for Settlers

The Voyage to Canada, Government Regulations, Settlers' Effects, etc.

WHEN AND WHERE TO GO.

Best time to leave the British Isles: end of March or beginning of April.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

Canadian and United States Governments have in force stringent laws prohibiting the landing in Canada or United States of all persons mentally or physically deficient, or who have been convicted of any crime, or who from any cause are likely to become a public charge. All passengers before booking require to fill up a separate form of declaration in regard to health, etc., and are booked subject to examination by British Board of Trade Medical Officer and of the Company's Surgeon at embarkation port, and in the case of rejection of passengers by either of the above officials, in consequence of ill-health or for any other reason, no claim will lie against the Company. Further, no liability is accepted for loss of, or detention to, the baggage of passengers who for above reasons do not proceed in the steamer for which booked.

UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN.

All women going to Canada to settle must have an Emigration Permit from a Canadian Government Emigration Agent unless accompanied by husband, father, mother or such other relative as may be approved by the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1, or one of his Agents. (This regulation does not apply to Canadian citizens, tourists, or other classes of non-immigrants.) All Canadian Pacific steamers carry a Conductress to advise and assist unaccompanied women.

VACCINATION.

Canadian Government Regulations require Third Class passengers who cannot show signs of vaccination either to be vaccinated before landing or to be detained in quarantine.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

The Canadian and United States Immigration Laws prohibit the landing of the following —

- (a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, and persons who may have been insane at any time previously.
- (b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.
- (c) Immoral persons and persons who have committed any crime involving moral turpitude.
- (d) Professional beggars or vagrants; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.
- (e) Anarchists; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.
- (f) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.
- (g) Immigrants over 15 years of age who are unable to read. Certain relatives are by law exempt, and full information may be secured from any Canadian Pacific Office.
- (h) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective. Under certain conditions individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent.
- (i) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who upon examination by a Medical Officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

STEAMERS.

Steamers of Canadian lines leave British ports every week for Quebec and Montreal (summer ports); but, commencing early in November, steamers run to Halifax, N.S., or St. John, N.B. At each of the Canadian ports named close connection is made with Canadian Pacific Railway trains. When booking, passengers should make sure that their inland rail tickets read "via Canadian Pacific Railway." Sailing bills sent on application. During summer third-class passengers land at Quebec; during winter at Halifax, N.S., or St. John, N.B.

See that your Ocean Ticket reads:
"Via C.P.R."

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are not required by British Subjects proceeding direct to Canada from the United Kingdom with the intention of remaining in Canada permanently, unless they be persons coming from the continent of Europe.

British subjects proceeding to Canada who intend to return to the United Kingdom will require a passport to secure re-entry into this country.

British subjects proceeding to Canada via United States ports, or to the United States via a Canadian port, or travelling via Canada to any other country, must be in possession of a passport.

All persons, other than British subjects and United States Citizens, proceeding to Canada must be in possession of a passport VISED BY A BRITISH CONSULAR OR DIPLOMATIC OFFICER.

The BRITISH visa is not required by passengers proceeding to the United States via Canada.

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS.

Passengers are requested to observe carefully the Company's baggage regulations in order to save themselves trouble or inconvenience.

Wearing apparel and such personal effects as may be necessary for the journey are considered as baggage, and should be enclosed in locked receptacles, such as trunks, valises, bags, and the like.

BAGGAGE LABELS.

It is of the utmost importance that all pieces of baggage be fully labelled with the Company's labels supplied at time of booking. Packages for State Rooms should be labelled with "State Room" labels, and such pieces should not exceed 14 in. in height, 2 ft. in width, or 4 ft 6 in. in length. Baggage for the Baggage Room (to which access can be had during the voyage) should be labelled "Baggage Room." Heavy baggage, such as trunks, bags, etc. (which are placed in the ship's hold), should have "Hold" labels affixed. These labels must be carefully filled in with full name of passenger, name of steamer, sailing date, and final destination plainly written.

All Baggage should bear labels showing initial of passenger's surname (or, better still, the initial should be painted prominently on the packages).

In addition to the labels affixed to baggage, a fully addressed label, or other means of identification, should be inserted inside all baggage.

Baggage is subject to Customs inspection at port of landing, and the packages should be such that they can be quickly opened.

Careful attention to these instructions will facilitate handling of the baggage, not only at port of embarkation, but on steamer's arrival, and thus prevent delay and trouble to the passenger.

BAGGAGE FORWARDING.

All heavy baggage, which must be fully labelled, may be sent to the Canadian Pacific Office at port of embarkation and passengers should see that same is dispatched in sufficient time to reach there at least two days before sailing date. Postcard advice should be sent to the Company's offices at port of embarkation, giving the date of dispatch, number of packages, and route by which they are forwarded.

Pay all British railway charges at time of dispatching baggage. Do not send it "Carriage Forward."

Baggage is also taken on board when passengers embark on day of sailing.

CUSTOMS.

The following are extracts from the Canadian Customs Regulations:—

Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at Customs, as travellers' baggage, under the provisions of the Customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.

See that your Inland Rail Ticket reads:
"Via C.P.R."

Information for Settlers—Continued.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE.

Passengers are recommended to insure their baggage for a sufficient period of time to cover their journey. The Company is in a position to offer passengers the best terms for periods of from fourteen days to twelve months, and rates and particulars will be quoted on application to any Canadian Pacific Office. While the Company takes every possible care and precaution for the safe handling of passengers' baggage, they feel that passengers should protect themselves against the possibility of loss, damage, fire, or pilferage.

BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

On Atlantic Steamer.

Free Allowance.		Excess Charge.	
Cabin.	Third Class.	Cabin.	Third Class.
20 cubic feet.	15 cubic feet.	2/6 per cu. ft.	2/6 per cu. ft.
On Canadian Rail	Free Allowance To	Lb.	Excess Charge.
First Class	All Canadian Points	150	} 12 per cent. of Passenger's Rail Fare per 100 lb.
Second and Colonist	Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatche- wan, British Columbia	300	
Second and Colonist.	Canadian Points other than above	150	

Children paying half fare are allowed half the free allowance in each case.

No single piece of baggage exceeding 250 lb. weight will be carried on a passenger train, but must be sent by freight train at owner's expense. Any piece of baggage any dimension of which exceeds 45 in. will be charged for each inch in excess an amount equal to the charge for 5 lb. of excess baggage.

HOW TO TRANSFER YOUR MONEY.

Colonists are recommended to change their English money, before sailing for Canada, into Dominion Express Money Orders or Travellers' Cheques.

The Money Orders are payable in dollars and cents throughout the whole of Canada.

Travellers' Cheques are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$200.

Dominion Express Money Orders and Travellers' Cheques are the safest and best way of taking money to Canada.

Should Orders or Cheques be lost or stolen, the Company will make a refund, or issue new Orders or Travellers' Cheques.

For large sums, Dominion Express Unlimited Cheques are the most suitable. They are payable for any amount drawn on the principal towns in Canada.

Dominion Express Money Orders, Unlimited Cheques, or Travellers' Cheques are obtainable from any Canadian Pacific Office or Agency.

LIVESTOCK (DOGS, CATS, BIRDS).

It is necessary, to ensure accommodation being provided, that all booking arrangements for livestock be made with the Canadian Pacific at least one week before date of sailing. Rates as follows:—

Dogs	Large or small .	£3 10 each	Includes attendant's fee
Cats	In baskets	1 2 ,,	
Parrots ..	In cage	2 5 ,,	
Canaries .	1 or 2 in cage .	Free	

All above carried at owner's risk of death, injury, or escape.

BICYCLES, ETC.

Bicycles	{ Must be }	£1 0 0 each	
Bicycles (motor)	{ crated }	5 0 0 ,,	
Side-cars		2 0 0 ,,	
Perambulators .		1 0 0 ,,	
Go-carts	Folding up .	Free	But reckoned in baggage allowance
Sewing Machines		2/6 per cu. ft.	

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Not being accepted for carriage as baggage on the railways in Canada, should be forwarded as freight, both on steamer and train, and lowest through rates from Europe to any point in Canada will be quoted upon application, and the necessary documents and instructions sent. This is by far the cheapest method of forwarding effects. Settlers' effects which have been in use six months are admitted into Canada free of duty.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

TO	From	Miles.	Hrs. mins.
Montreal, P.Q.	St. John, N.B.	482	13 35
	Quebec, P.Q.	182	5 0
Ottawa, Ont.	From Montreal	111	3 05
Toronto ..	..	235	9 15
North Bay ..	..	360	11 45
Sudbury ..	..	439	14 00
Fort William ..	..	692	34 25
Kenora, Ont.	..	1,285	42 55
Winnipeg, Man.	..	1,411	46 45
Brandon, Man.	..	1,544	50 40
Regina ..	..	1,768	56 05
Moose Jaw ..	..	1,810	59 10
Saskatoon ..	..	1,892	63 35
Swift Current ..	..	1,920	63 10
Maple Creek, Sask.	..	2,061	66 10
Medicine Hat, Alta.	..	2,068	68 40
Calgary ..	..	2,214	75 05
Lethbridge ..	..	2,220	80 25
Edmonton ..	..	2,260	82 05
Banff ..	..	2,326	78 35
Lake Louise ..	..	2,360	79 40
Red Deer, Alta.	..	2,338	78 25
Field, B.C.	..	2,380	81 35
Kamloops ..	..	2,635	92 55
Revelstoke ..	..	2,506	87 15
Sicamous ..	..	2,551	88 50
Vancouver ..	..	2,885	103 10
Victoria, B.C.	..	2,968	107 40

As rates and conditions may change without notice, settlers should in every case consult the Local Agent on all points pertaining to their journey to Canada. By so doing the lowest rates can always be secured and expensive mistakes can be avoided.

The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has the following offices in Great Britain, whose representatives at any time will be glad to furnish information regarding Canadian agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises.

LONDON: A. E. MOORE, Manager European Organization, 62-65 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL: A. S. WALTER, District Representative, Royal Liver Building, Pierhead.

GLASGOW: T. H. SCOTLAND, District Representative, 25 Bothwell Street.

Or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway of Canadian Pacific Steamships in Great Britain or Europe.

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner,
Department of Colonization and Development,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal, Canada.